# The New-York Times.

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## HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

### Great Popular Uprising in Poland.

### The Nation in a State of Insurrection.

### Railroads and Telegraph Lines Destroyed.

### Collisions between the People and the Russian Troops.

### French Projects of Intervention in American Affairs.

### Preparations for the Meeting of the British Parliament.

### Commercial and Financial News

### The Bank of England Advances its Rate of Discount.

The Inman steamer *Etna*, Capt. BROOKS, which sailed from Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th, and from Queenstown on the 29th ult., arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Asia* arrived at Queenstown at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 28th ult.

The advices by the *Etna* are four days later than those by the *Europa*.

It is stated that the British Secretary for War had forwarded instructions to the commanders of the batteries on each side of the Mersey, and of Her Majesty's ship *Majestic*, to the effect that when the American ship *George Griswold*, (with provisions for the Lancashire operatives), enters the river, a salute of 15 guns should be fired from each battery, and a salute of 21 guns from the *Majestic*.

### INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

**Attempt to Enforce the Conscription—Popular Resistance—Attacks upon the Russian Soldiery—Destruction of Life, &c., &c.**

TELEGRAPHIC ACCOUNTS.

A threatening insurrection had broken out in the provinces around Warsaw, in consequence, as was supposed, of the Conscription which had recently taken place there. Two thousand of the Conscripts enrolled at Warsaw had deserted, but hostages were seized in their places. Three bands of insurgents had assembled, one in the direction of Minsk, 8 versts from Warsaw, the second at Blonie near Surock, and the third at Outtusk. A Warsaw telegram of the 24th ult. says: "On the night of the 22d, attacks were everywhere made upon the detachment of troops separately cantoned. The insurgents killed all the soldiers they found in the houses where they were billeted.

The several detachments of military having, however, afterwards united, repulsed the insurgents, and took many prisoners. Thirty Russians were killed and three times that number wounded in the combat. Col. KROLIANPONZ was killed in a wood. Gen. KANABICH was wounded.

More serious encounters have taken place at Plock, Plonsk and Radzit, and in the environs of Siedlee.

A general concentration of troops is taking place.

The whole Kingdom of Poland has been declared in a state of siege."

The garrison of Warsaw had been increased to forty thousand men, who had been supplied with ball cartridges, and other energetic measures had been taken.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh*, of the 25th, publishes an account of the insurrectionary movement, entirely confirming the above telegrams, and stating that the conflicts which have taken place at Plock, Plonsk, Radzit, and Siedlec, were of a most serious character. It was at Warsaw, on the night of the 22d, that the insurgents attacked all the troops separately cantoned, and killed several soldiers.

The *Journal* further states that the Warsaw revolutionary party intended to enact a second massacre of St. Bartholomew on the night of the 22d to the 23d instant. At midnight, not only in the City of Warsaw itself, but in every town throughout the province, all the detachments of Russian troops were simultaneously attacked, and many soldiers strangled in their beds. The insurgents also burned several villages, which were vigorously defended by the soldiers, who finally everywhere repulsed the insurgents with great loss.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* also publishes a dispatch from Wilna dated the night of the 22d-23d inst., stating that a numerous body of insurgents coming from Poland made an attack upon the Russian troops cantoned at Suraez, the commander of whom, fearing to be surrounded, fell back upon Gablodord. The environs of Wilna were said to be in a state of tranquillity.

The railway and telegraphic communications between Warsaw, and Cracow, and between Zylonirz and Bezeszlizen had been destroyed.

The *Breslauer Zeitung* states that the largest body of insurgents was in the district of Gastonni, and that Kielce and Pietrokow had fallen into the possession of the rebels. A revolutionary proclamation had been issued, promising all landed property to the peasants, and announcing to them that Gen. MIEROSLAWSKI was in Poland. Many landed proprietors had fled Warsaw.

A late dispatch asserts that the report that Kielce had been taken by the insurgents was incorrect.

A Berlin dispatch of the 26th says:

"The latest reliable intelligence received from Poland, states that the insurrection at Warsaw had been completely subdued. In official quarters here it is confidently expected that the rising which has taken place in other parts of the country will likewise soon be suppressed. Intelligence from the Grand Duchy of Posen states that there is no trace of any connection between the Prussian province and the insurgents, tranquillity prevailing even upon the frontier between Poland and Prussia."

At St. Petersburgh, on the 25th, during parade, the Emperor addressed the officers present, in a speech, manifesting some emotion. After mentioning the recent events in Poland, His Imperial Majesty said:

"Even in presence of these atrocities, I will not accuse the whole Polish nation. I see in these events only the work of the Revolutionary party desirous of overturning legal order everywhere. I know this party reckons upon finding traitors in our ranks. It will, however, not shake my belief in the faith and devotedness of the army, which will now, more than ever, fulfill its duties. Should circumstances require, you will prove that I can depend upon you."

The speech produced some effect among the officers, and was followed by cheers for the Emperor.

Warsaw dispatches of the 27th state that tranquillity had been restored there and telegraphic communication reëstablished. The great landed proprietors and the peasants abstained from taking part in the insurrection.

At Plock on the night of the 26th, there was fighting throughout the night. One hundred and fifty insurgents were taken prisoners. A collision likewise took place at Surrez and Kozelilnce, when the military were compelled to retreat. It was reported the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE had asked for a reinforcement of 50,000 men.

A telegram from St. Petersburgh of the 24th says:

"Three bands of insurgents have assembled, one in the direction of Minsk, eight versts from Warsaw; the second at Blonie, near Sierock; and the third at Pultusk. The first has dispersed. Flying columns are traversing the disaffected districts."

A telegram received from Warsaw, dated 23d, states that the Blonie insurgents, numbering 1,000 men, has crossed the Vistula, in order to join the insurgents assembled in the forest of Nasielck. The bands effected a junction on the right bank. They were partly armed. A regiment had been sent against them.

Another telegram, dated Warsaw, 24th, says:

"On the night of the 22d attacks were everywhere made upon the detachments of troops separately cantoned. The insurgents killed all the soldiers they found in the houses where they were billeted. The several detachments of military having, however, afterward united, repulsed the insurgents, and took many prisoners. Thirty Russians were killed, and three times that number wounded in the combat. Col. KIGLIANPOW was killed in a wood. Gen. KANABICH was wounded. More serious encounters have taken place at Plock, Plonsk, Radzit, and in the environs of Siedlee. A general concentration of troops is taking place."

ST. PETERSBURGH, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The revolutionary bands have taken refuge in the forests. In several places the peasants have seized the insurgents. At Lubin they captured twenty-one, among whom is a Catholic Priest, and have given them up to the authorities. All the prisoners have been tried by court-martial.

The conscription has been carried out at Plock without resistance.

Warsaw is tranquil.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

Sanguinary conflicts continue to take place in Poland.

WARSAW, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The telegraph and railway lines between Warsaw and St. Petersburgh have been injured. Collisions between the troops and insurgents have occurred at Raciaz, Plonsk, Mnjilska, Tokeson and Lubartow. 2,000 rebels were posted at Ostroyaka, and others at Burgocluski and Bealupodotiska. A troop of insurgents attacked Tomamoz, driving out 500 Cossacks, and disarmed several frontier Cossack posts. Warsaw students accompanied the rebels at Biada. Gen. LEZRELNIKOW lost a large sum of money. The bridge across the Bug upon the Warsaw and St. Petersburgh railways has been broken down.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* of to-day says that telegraphic communication between Warsaw and St. Petersburgh has been reëstablished. Troops have been dispatched to the vicinity of the river Bug to repair the railway. Russian troops have occupied Straatz. One detachment has been sent in pursuit of the numerous bands which have fled to the forests. Warsaw is quiet. Bodies of rebels have been sent to Brieste, Tersd, and Brolapodska. The districts of Kooem and Volhynia, bordering on Poland, have been declared in a state of siege. The peasantry take no part in the rising. The concentration of troops in all quarters is stifling the rebellion.

### PARTICULARS FROM THE JOURNALS.

The following intelligence relative to the events in Poland has been received at Berlin:

"The garrison of Warsaw has been increased to 40,000 men, who have been supplied with ball cartridges. The 2,000 conscripts lately enrolled have deserted and assembled at different points. Hostages have, however, been seized in their place. Some students and married men who were arrested have been set at liberty. The students, as a body, have refused to take part in the revolutionary movement. Five priests have been arrested for having distributed revolutionary writings. Marquis WIELOPOLSKI has not left Warsaw. Revolutionary assemblages have taken place in some of the provinces. At Bonic the insurgents were dispersed by the military. A band of insurgents near Zerosk have been surrounded by a military cordon, which has cut off their supplies. Domiciliary visits and arrests have been made at Kalisch. At Posen two companies of cavalry and artillery were confined to their barracks during the night between the 23d and 24th."

A letter from Warsaw, dated the 18th, has considerable interest after what has happened. The writer describes the progress of the "branka," or conscription:

"Night after night the conscription vampire is sucking the life-blood of the nation of Poland. Night after night, the citadel and the town hall—the two storehouses for the reception of the live spoil—are filled with gangs of unfortunate white niggers. As the branka progresses, the horrid trinity of fear, fury and revenge rises higher and higher in the souls of men. The men you meet in the streets are silent and taciturn. Even if ignorant of the turn revolutionary tactics have taken, you cannot misapprehend the language of their looks. There is nothing of despondency in their sorrowing mien. They are afflicted, but hope for the day of reckoning; they have the overpowering grief of the hour, but they are buoyed up with the sustaining consciousness that, if they chose, they might give the Grand Duke more trouble than he would be able to go through unruffled. But a pitiful sight is offered by the females in the streets. At every step you encounter their sobbing groups. You cannot avoid falling in with a bevy of crying girls. You slacken your steps, in order not to overtake that lamenting crone; but the house opposite resounds with imprecations, and a feminine voice is heard adjuring the celestial powers to look upon Poland and punish the malefactors. In front of the town hall you find hundreds of girls and wives staring in blunt despair at the inhospitable edifice, where their lovers, their brothers, and, alas! in but too many cases their husbands, are stowed away for the disposal of the Czar. Now and then the Cossacks of the Guard will think it the duty of a man and a warrior to be down upon them and disperse the crowd of harmless, wo-begone women; but shortly after the tide of female mourners returns, and the wave of wailing lamentations is driven against the towering walls of their relatives' prison."

Another letter, written from Warsaw on the 20th, though in a calmer and less sympathetic style, conveys ominous facts:

"The fears respecting the levy of troops seem to be partly relieved, for whilst in Warsaw the peace has not been disturbed during an enormous assembling of men (about 60,000) in the province, about three miles distant, and especially in the neighborhood of Serozk, many hundreds of young men assembled a few days since in a tumultuous manner with the intention of preventing the recruiting from going on there. A party of infantry and Cossacks, sent for the purpose, scattered the crowd, and took about fifty prisoners, but the others escaped by flight. It is stated that many thousands of armed young men have assembled at another point, four miles from here, near the town of Blonie. Whether these audacious people are content to measure their strength with the numerous army corps stationed here and in the neighborhood, or whatever other intention they may have, is not known; but the Government seems well on its guard. All the barriers of this city have been strongly occupied by troops since yesterday, and all outgoers and incomers are subjected to a strict scrutiny. An extraordinary commotion prevails in the city; but, nevertheless, the official organs of the Government continue to assert that the levy of troops has taken place in the utmost order, and that the greatest willingness and even joy have marked the conduct of the recruits at the prospect of entering the Russian service."

### COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

*From the London Times.*

It is of little use to express praise or blame at such times as these. An insurrection of a conquered and politically enslaved people may be expected, and it is in accordance with history and with our knowledge of human nature that insurrections should be cruel beyond the operations of ordinary war. A people tyrannized over by what they consider a foreign soldiery, and torn away from their homes to fill the legions of the conqueror, is not likely to act with mercy or generosity on its first rising against the enemy. The murder of the Russian soldiers must be set against a good many equally atrocious acts perpetrated by the Government on Polish victims. We may regret it, as we regret the shooting and hanging and flogging which have been part of the process of Russian government in Poland as long as we can remember. On the other hand, we hardly know enough of the character of the movement to be sure that it is national. That it originally sprung from the discontent of the conscripts seems beyond a doubt. The leaders of an insurrectionary party took advantage of this discontent to plan the outbreak that has taken place. But whether the Polish people, generally, are ready once more to try the chance of war against the Russian power is more than can be known in England at present. The strength of the insurgents is in the country districts, while "order" reigns in Warsaw, and we are informed that the landed proprietors are seeking refuge in the city. A few days more must elapse before we can tell whether this is to be a general insurrection or not. But in whatever manner it may end it cannot but recall the attention of Europe to this miserable country. It proves that the Pole and the Russian are as far from that fusion which has been the cherished design of the Czars as thirty years since, and that the conscience of the world must be periodically wounded by a nation unsuccessfully struggling to be free.

*From the London Daily News.*

The news from Warsaw will be read by all Englishmen, whether they feel much or little interest in Polish nationality, with deep regret. It does not come unexpected, as it was known that the military conscription was going on, and that the young men were betaking themselves to the forests. It appears now that 2,000 conscripts lately enrolled have deserted, and joined the insurgent peasantry on several points. A number of serious conflicts have taken place in Warsaw, in the open country, and in the forests. The accounts we have are from Russian sources, and the loss of life, it is admitted, has been very great. Little interest of a technical military character belongs to these movements. The insurgents are ill-armed, or unarmed, apparently without competent leaders, and the educated classes are not with them. There is reason to believe that the insurrection is simply the passionate outbreak of despair, caused by the enforcement of the dreaded conscription, which delivers the unhappy Poles to a lot compared with which our transportation in its worst days was a privilege. The conflict may be more or less prolonged, but the melancholy end, we fear, is but too certain.

*From the London Morning Post.*

The practice of playing false toward Poland seems to be so deeply rooted in Russian policy, that we can scarcely dare to hope that recent events will induce ALEXANDER to adopt toward his Polish subjects a different line of conduct to that which experience seems to have sanctioned, notwithstanding its disastrous results. In the Spring of 1861 an insurrection was staved off rather by the forbearance and patriotism of the leading men in Poland, than by the military power of the Russian Government. Then, as now, the people and the troops came in collision, and the streets of Warsaw were stained with the blood of its citizens. Are these scenes to be repeated? Is the Polish nation again to put on mourning, and are the garments of woe to be adjudged by military commandants as the symbols of disaffection? We hope not. The chronic discontent in Poland, which year after year bursts forth in these bloody episodes, is an opprobrium on a civilized government, and bodes ill for the future stability of Russian rule in that kingdom. The Czars have for three-quarters of a century governed Poland by means of a military despotism, and their present representative now finds that Poland is as hostile to Russia as at the time of her partition. Why cannot the experiment of something even distantly approaching to constitutional government be attempted? Russia has not profited by day after day compelling a proud people to feel that they are a vanquished race; let her now adopt the expedient of granting them some share of national independence. The experiment is surely worth trying. But let her not, as of late she has been in the habit of doing, relax the reins one moment, and then the next grasp them so tight in an access of panic as to compel her victim in very agony to strike a blow in retaliation.

### INTERVENTION IN AMERICA.

**Views of the Continental Press—The Alternative of the Rejection of the Emperor's Proposition, &c., &c.**

The rumors which were current at the departure of the *Europa*, in regard to the new mediation designs of France, continued to circulate.

The Paris *Patrie*, of the 25th ult., says:

"We learn, from a sure source, that the French Minister at Washington has been invited to submit to the American Cabinet a proposal for a meeting of delegates, to examine into the measures calculated to facilitate a reconciliation between the North and South."

The London *Star* had received the following from its special Paris correspondent:

"The French Government is on the point of intervening, as pacificator, between the Federals and Confederates. In anticipation of late events in America, M. MERCIER has received instructions to act as mediator between the belligerents, and M. DROUYN DE LHUYS is preparing a note that will be shortly transmitted to Mr. SEWARD, in which a compromise will be recommended."

The *Nord*, of the 27th, says that M. DROUYN DE LHUYS had addressed a note to the French Ministers at St. Petersburgh, London, Vienna and Berlin, instructing them to sound those Courts upon the fitness, not of a mediation, but of simple counsels which might be given to the belligerent parties at Washington and Richmond, advising them to name Commissioners charged to examine, with or without an armistice, upon what basis an arrangement might be made to put an end to the calamitous war.

The *Globe* notices, as the most interesting points in the American news by the *Asia*, the growing feeling in Richmond, New-York, and Washington, favorable to some sort of direct negotiation for a settlement of the dispute between North and South.

The *Shipping Gazette* remarks that should the Emperor's proposal be rejected, he has left himself, apparently, but an alternative to recognize the South, and raise the Southern blockade. It may be taken for granted that the offered negotiation will be rejected at Washington, and the *Gazette* asks what follows, the compulsory cession of hostilities, or a maritime war with the North? Can this country afford to let the French Emperor proceed alone in his American policy? or is he acting upon an understanding with Her Majesty's Government? These are questions of great importance, and we hope their solution is not far off.

The new Archbishop of Paris in his first public act since his promotion made an attack upon England and Russia for not agreeing to the French proposal for interference in America.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 29.

NAPOLEON'S new offer on mediation, it is generally thought by the English journals, will prove unacceptable.

ADDRESS OF THE FRENCH SENATE.

In the Senate on the 26th M. TROPLONG read a draft of the address. After approving of the speech of the Emperor upon home policy, the address applauds the friendly tendencies of the foreign policy of the Emperor, who in his relations with Cabinets does not separate the legitimate aspirations of peoples from the law of treaties. It then proceeds:

"In Mexico nothing remains to be done but to advance. We rely entirely on our heroic army. The attitude of Italy tends to allay apprehensions, after having brought them into being. The period of conflicts is receding; that of arrangements appears to be drawing near. Rome is no longer spoken of at Turin, and at Rome herself the Government is occupied with reforms, supported by the presence of our army. The Pope has loudly expressed his gratitude to the Emperor. His Holiness is aware that the independence of Italy is not based upon a pact of France with the revolution, [loud applause,] and that your Majesty's assistance may be reckoned on when the claims of honor and past engagements have been fulfilled.

It would be very desirable to find the United State of America permitting us to entertain analogous hopes. But civil war there pursues its ravages, and the conciliatory projects of your Majesty have appeared premature to the two great maritime Powers of Europe. We regret it; diplomacy is always welcome to offer with disinterestedness the counsels of humanity. (Assent.) We regret it the more, as, in consequence of the trouble which the secession has thrown into our commercial relations with America, a stagnation of labor has in several manufacturing districts reached an afflicting state. Although that industrial crisis is not to be compared in its intensity to what is taking place elsewhere, it calls for all the solicitude of the State and of private individuals.

Private charity, much more powerful by the modest coöperation of all than by the rich gifts of some few, multiplies its generous efforts, and it would be a calumny to doubt its zeal because it goes on with show or pretension.

The State, on its side, by the various means in its power, offers by terms employment and assistance; a beneficent law, voted with a patriotic eagerness, will add a special credit to the ordinary and extraordinary local resources. So that, wherever suffering exists, the workman will find sincere sympathy and efficient assistance. He merits it the more that he preserves his dignity when in misfortune, and that his resignation is that of courage and devotedness. [Applause.]

Let us, however, declare that this visitation is far from having fallen on all our departments and all our manufactures. In general, work is active, and comfort is its recompense. The vitality of our productive forces redoubles its energy from the increasing extension of commercial openings; and the treaties of commerce, which your Majesty's Government attends to with such solicitude, will communicate to this movement a beneficial fecundity."

### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Dublin *Freeman* says: "On Friday last, about 2 o'clock, a smart looking screw-steamer, named the *Georgiana*, arrived at Holyhead from Liverpool for a supply of coals. The craft is a tender to the well-known *Alabama*, and laden with arms and ammunition. She has a crew of sixty men, all picked, consisting of English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh. They are bearded, and most ferocious-looking sea dogs. She has a large quantity of tea and other necessaries on board for the *Alabama*, and carries twenty-eight guns. It is stated that she steams sixteen miles an hour, and is bound for Nassau—her crew having signed articles for that port—and will probably run the blockade to Charleston. She left Holyhead on Saturday."

The ship *Eliza Bonsall* had arrived at Liverpool with 1,500 bales of American cotton from Nassau.

At the regular annual meetings of the Chambers of Commerce of Liverpool and Manchester American affairs were generally discussed. Some members of Parliament who took part, gave it as their opinion that Parliament would be called upon early in the session to declare whether the Southern States had or had not entitled themselves to recognition. Opposition to any intervention was generally expressed, and there was also an avoidance of any direct expression of sympathy with either side.

An Asia Minor Company had been projected in London, with a capital of half a million sterling, to develope the production of cotton at Smyrna.

It is asserted that Mr. GLADSTONE will be able to announce to Parliament an increase of income of more than three millions sterling, and a decrease of expenditure of more than two millions.

The London *Times* opposes the scheme by which the English Government is about to contract a debt of some three millions sterling, in order to construct a railway which is to unite Canada and Nova Scotia. It says the use of the line will be purely military, and it would be wiser to wait and see what becomes of the American Republic before setting up so costly a defence against it.

Another communication on the subject of kidnapping of negroes in Egypt for the French Army in Mexico, has been received from the correspondent of the *Times* at Alexandria. He confirms his previous report, and says that every negro the police could lay hands upon was seized and forthwith dispatched to the French transports, without even being allowed to take leave of his family. It is also beyond a question that the Government were preparing a second batch, but the indignant protest of the British, American and Austrian Consuls, besides the change of Government that has now intervened, renders it altogether unlikely that the design will be carried into effect.

The distribution of the awards to French exhibitors at the London Exhibition of 1862, took place at Paris on the 25th ult. The Emperor presided at the distribution, and made a very liberal speech eulogistic of the arts of peace and of the pacific tendencies of commercial and industrial intercourse. He pointed to the benefits which flowed from the spirit of liberty which prevailed in England, and admitted that France was borrowing from England that spirit of liberty.

The *Moniteur* of the 29th says: Lord COWLEY has been instructed by Earl RUSSELL to express to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS the satisfaction felt by the British Government on account of the late speech of the Emperor to the French exhibitors, and its strong desire to see the sentiment of mutual esteem daily strengthen the ties of friendship which unite the two nations, as well as their Governments.

The first cargo of silk from Japan had reached Lyons *via* the Pacific and the Isthmus of Panama.

The Paris Bourse was depressed, and Rentes had declined to 69.75.

The report of the appointment of Vice-Admiral ORACE DE NEGRO as Minister of Marine of Italy is confirmed.

The debate on the address had opened in the Prussian Chambers. HERR VON BISMARK SCHONHAUSEN said the Ministry was determined to resist the demands of the Chamber to enlarge its constitutional privileges, and to maintain unimpaired the rights of the House of Hohenzollern.

Gen. PRIM'S resignation had been accepted. He proposes to place himself at the head of the Progresista party.

The London *Morning Post* understands that the Duke of Coburg is no longer one of the candidates for the crown of Greece.

The *Post* says that the Prince of Leiningen is the real candidate. He is a grandson of the late Duchess of Kent.

The *Daily News*, on the contrary, says the British Government have instructed their Minister at Athens to recommend the Duke of Coburg to the choice of the Greeks—that the Emperor of the French assents, and that, as the Duke has no successor, the Russian Government does not object.

*La France* asserts that Prince NICHOLAS of Nassau is a candidate for the Greek throne.

The *Times* strongly supports the candidature of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

It is understood that the Duke does not propose to surrender his hereditary dominions while accepting the throne of Greece, but fixing his residence at Athens, to intrust his German Duchy to the care of a Regent; he would thus not be at the mercy of a democratic Parliament.

The Bank of England, on the 28th, in anticipation of its regular Court of Directors, advanced its minimum rate of discount from four to five per cent. This movement caused a depression in the Liverpool cotton and other markets.

The Turkish Government is said to have issued a diplomatic dispatch, pointing out the complicity of Russia in sending arms to Servia.

The mails from Calcutta to Dec. 22, and Hong Kong to Dec. 15, had reached England, and were forwarded to America, per *Borussia*, *via* Southampton.

The commercial news has been anticipated, and there is no news of importance in the newspapers or correspondence.

A proclamation is said to have been issued by the authorities at Ningpo, calling on the people to give a friendly reception to 2,000 Russian soldiers shortly expected there.

The mails to 25th December from Cape Town had reached England. No further hostilities had taken place in Transvael, and all was quiet on the frontiers.

Drought still prevailed in portions of the Eastern province, but in the Western province the weather had been fine, and harvest prospects were good.

### Commercial and Financial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

There were again large withdrawals of gold from the Bank—leading to the belief that a further advance in the rate of discount was not improbable. The funds were unfavorably affected by these withdrawals, and Consols, on the 28th, declined ⅛ ℔ cent., closing at 92⅛@¼.

There was an active demand for Money at 4 ℔ cent.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 28—A. M.

COTTON—The market is quiet, and at the close yesterday the tone was weaker, and prices rather favored buyers. The sales of Monday and Tuesday have been 8,000 bales—one-half for export and speculation.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

In the absence of late telegrams from India and from America, the market yesterday was very flat, and there was not sufficient business to fairly test prices.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., report: Flour slow and a shade easier; sales at 22s.@28s. ℔ bbl. Wheat in active demand at last week's rates; Red Western, 9s. 2d.@9s. 10d.; Southern, 9s. 10d.@9s. 11d.; White Western, 10s.@11s.; Southern, 11s.@12s.; ℔ 100 lbs. Corn dull and 3d.@6d. easier; Mixed 29s.@30s. ℔ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Beef and Pork quiet but steady. Bacon dull and still declining. Lard steady at 37s. 6d.@39s. 6d. Tallow firmer for good descriptions, but lower qualities neglected. Butter—steady for fine but dull for inferior.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet; Pots, 31s. 6d.; Pearls, 31s. Sugar inanimate. Coffee steady. Rice inactive. Clover Seed in good demand; 48s. for new American. Linseed Cakes, £9. Linseed Oil firmer at 44s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine nominal at 120s. Resin quiet, but steady. Petroleum—Crude inactive; Refined in fair demand at 1s. 11d.@2s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull but prices unchanged. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. TEA firm and in good demand, RICE very quiet. TALLOW firm; Y. C. 45s. 6d. LINSEED OIL 43s. 6d.

GLASGOW MARKET.

JOHN MCCALL & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS flat, and WHEAT 6d. lower than a week ago. CORN firm at last quotations.

LATEST COMMERCIAL PER ETNA.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday, Jan. 29.

*By telegraph from Liverpool.*

LIVERPOOL, Thursday Evening.

COTTON—The sales yesterday and to-day reach 6,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is irregular and easier, and quotations are barely maintained.

A dispatch dated 7 P. M., 29th, gives the sales of Thursday at about 3,000 bales, the market closing irregular, at a decline of ½d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market for Provisions generally closes steady. Lard is quoted firmer.

PRODUCE—The Produce market is steady and quiet.

LONDON, 29th—Evening.

Consols closed at 92⅛@92¼ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The latest sales were: Erie Railroad, 45½@46; Illinois Central Railroad, 41@40½ discount.

## FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA

### Arrival of the Champion with $359,978 in Treasure.

### A Ship Reported on Fire South of St. Domingo.

### A Large Spanish Fleet on the Coast of Peru.

The steamer *Champion*, Capt. WILSON, arrived at this port last night, having sailed from Aspinwall, under convoy of the United States gunboat *Connecticut*, on the 4th inst.

On the 10th, off Old Matacumbie, Florida, spoke United States gunboat *Saginaw*.

The following is the list of treasure by the *Champion*:

FROM ASPINWALL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Handy & Hoadley | $1,400 | A. B. Sands & Co. | $100 |
| Colgate & Hoffman | 700 | Ramon & Co. | 642 |
| E. Ketchum & Co. | 300 | Wells, Fargo & Co. | 705 |
| E. & H. T. Anthony | 210 | F. Probst & Co. | 1,000 |
| Total | | | $5,057 |

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Order | $16,121 | John G. Parker | $12,000 |
| L. McMurray & Co. | 1,000 | Hodge & Wood | 6,000 |
| J. H. Coghill | 4,900 | Baker & Morrill | 10,000 |
| D. Hambing | 7,000 | W. H. Taylor | 6,000 |
| J. T. Hayward | 6,000 | A. McLane | 30,000 |
| DeWitt, Kittle & Co. | 18,000 | Wells, Fargo & Co. | 124,500 |
| F. Laker | 13,000 | Eugene Kelly & Co. | 84,400 |
| J. B. Newton & Co. | 17,000 | | |
| Total from San Francisco | | | $354,921 |
| Total from Aspinwall | | | 5,057 |
| Grand total | | | $359,978 |

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Champion* for favors.

### PANAMA.

**No Central or South American News—Quiet in New-Granada—A Ship on Fire seen South of San Domingo—The French Fleet—A Spanish Fleet on the Coast of Peru, &c.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1863.

The steamers from Central and South America, with fifteen days later news, are not due here till tomorrow.

The British steamer *Solent*, from Cartagena, arrived at Aspinwall yesterday. She has dates from Bogota to Jan. 15. The whole Republic is quiet. The news of the late treaty of peace, by which the Centralists, under Gen. CANAL, had agreed to submit to the Government of Gen. MOSQUERA, does not seem to have reached Bogota. A preparatory meeting of the National Convention had taken place at Rio Negro, in Antioquia, but a quorum had not yet assembled. No doubt existed that the regular sessions would commence as soon as Feb. 1. All was quiet at Cartagena on the 2d inst.

The British brig *Hannah*, from New-York, which arrived at Aspinwall a day or two since, reports that on Tuesday, Jan. 27, in the afternoon, she saw a ship on fire 20 miles south of San Domingo. The vessel burned all night. Before dark a steamer was seen leaving her. Next day, at 9 o'clock A. M., the Captain of the *Hannah* saw burning fragments of the ship floating a little way from him. It being calm, the brig could not get near the burning vessel. But little doubt can exist that the steamer was a Southern (or British) pirate.

The United States gunboat *Connecticut*, Capt. COOPER, returned to Aspinwall from convoying the *Ocean Queen*, on the 31st. She convoys the *Champion* to-day through the Islands, or to Cape San Antonio. There ought to be two steamers to do this convoy service, as the *Connecticut* barely has time on each return to Aspinwall to coal, and no time to overhaul her machinery and make repairs.

The United States brig *Bainbridge*, without guns and partly dismantled, is still at Aspinwall. It seems to be a pity this vessel should remain so long unserviceable at Aspinwall, with from 80 to 90 good men on board, when they are so much wanted for naval operations at home.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, Commander MIDDLETON, is the only United States war vessel at Panama.

The State of Panama is quiet, and the Legislature gone home. It granted an ice privilege to make the article by machinery, at an expense to consumers of not over 5 cents per pound. The price of Boston ice has ruled heretofore at from 7 to 10 cents.

Nothing is known of the whereabouts of the French fleet since it knocked down the forts at Acapulco, but it no doubt went to Mazatlan. There are 2,000 Mexican soldiers at Acapulco.

Mr. JECKER, of the banking firm of JECKER, TORRE & Co., who tried to get fifteen millions for one, and which act caused the French invasion, arrived to-day from Mexico in the *Golden Age*, on his way to Vera Cruz, having, with six others, been expelled the country.

We learn, by an arrival from Callao, that the excitement in regard to the visit of a large Spanish fleet on the coast of Peru, is getting greater at Callao and Lima. It is thought there by many that Peru is to be subjugated by Spain, the latter never having recognized the independence of her former colony. Others think that Spain is about to seize the Chincha guano islands.

A British war-ship has arrived at Panama with three and a half millions of dollars on board, smuggled by her out of Mexican ports. It goes to Southampton on the 8th, on the British steamer *Solent*.

## IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

### The Mississippi Levees Cut by Our Forces.

### The Rebels Trying to Reopen the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

### CONCENTRATION AT VICKSBURGH.

### Troops Sent There from Virginia and Mobile.

### The Vicksburgh Batteries Run by a Coal Barge.

CAIRO, Friday, Feb. 13.

The Levees on the Mississippi side of the Mississippi River, twelve miles below Helena at Yazoo Pass, have been cut by our forces. They have also been cut at Greenville, and on the Louisiana side opposite Lake Providence.

CAIRO, Friday, Feb. 13.

Memphis papers of the 11th have been received.

The rebel advance in Mississippi is said to be at Okolona, trying to repair the railroad destroyed by Gen. GRANT. The inclemency of the weather delays movements.

By the way of Tuscumbia it is reported that the enemy have moved a large part of the army of Virginia to Vicksburgh, and also taken all the garrison of Mobile, except 4,000 left there for police duty.

The railroad from Selma to Meridian is completed, thus enabling the rebels to rapidly concentrate their forces at Vicksburgh.

The enforcement of the conscription act is driving many from Alabama and Mississippi to the North.

In consequence of the frequent violation of the regulations against carrying contraband articles South, more vigorous measures have been resorted to. All downward bound boats are stopped at Island Number Ten, and the cargo and passengers' baggage examined.

The steamer from Vicksburgh on Monday, reports that a barge loaded with coal ran the blockade on Sunday.

## NEWS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

**A Skirmish With Baylor's Rebel Cavalry.**

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 13.

A dispatch from Brig.-Gen. KELLEY, dated Harper's Ferry to-day, to Lieut.-Col. CHEESBROUGH, A. A. General, says:

Yesterday, about 1 o'clock, a squad of BAYLOR'S rebel cavalry attacked a small scouting party of the Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry from Reameysville, (twelve men, near Smithfield, killing one, wounding two, and capturing four men and several horses. About 4 o'clock P. M., my scouts from here fell in with the same party a few miles south of Charlestown, and after a running fight of several miles, recaptured our men and horses, and captured Lieut. BAYLOR, two of his men, and several horses.

## GEN. DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

**Large Fire at Norfolk—The Late Affair Near Yorktown, &c.**

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 12.

This morning, at 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the china store of E. M. KERR, in NEWTON'S block, corner of Main-street and Market-square, and consumed about ten buildings. The following firms were burnt out: E. M. KERR, crockery, china, and glass; BAKER'S shooting gallery; —— KING, (formerly G. W. FARANT,) merchant tailor, (large stock of goods;) F. W. CLARK, daguerrian gallery; HOFFHEIMER & BROTHERS, clothing; JOHN PETERS, druggist; E. P. TABB & Co., hardware; S. F. OWENS & Co., dry goods; J. D. REED, hatter; all a total loss, and J. & T. GRIFFIN, shoe store, (badly damaged,) HUNT, THOMAS & Co., leather dealers, (badly damaged;) ROSENBERG'S hat store, partly burned; LUDLIN & STINER'S shoe store, (badly damaged by water and moving of goods.) The damage is roughly estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000 on the buildings and stock. There is some insurance on the property. The particulars of the insurance are not ascertained. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Norfolk *Union* publishes to-day the life of Brig.-Gen. VIELE, Military Governor of Norfolk and vicinity, who is about to retire for more active service in the field.

YORKTOWN, Wednesday, Feb. 11,
*via* FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 12.

We learn from Williamsburgh, that Lieut. LITTLE, reported as being taken prisoner at the engagement of Nine Mile Ordinary, was not with the squadron. Lieut. GEORGE SMITH was taken prisoner, but made his escape, with five others, after skulking in the woods for fifty hours. This brings our entire loss to 25. Lieut. WILLIAMSON, reported to be taken prisoner, is now said to be killed. He was 22 years old, and a favorite in his regiment.

A neat little weekly paper has recently been started at Yorktown, Va. It is edited and conducted by Lieut. J. H. CHAMPION, and is called the *Champion*.

### The Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Friday, Feb. 13.

Resolutions passed by the House to-day that as the Canal bill had been defeated in Congress, the Governor be authorized to appoint Commissioners to visit the Parliament of Canada to apply for improvement of transportation to the Atlantic.

## DR. RUSSELL'S DIARY.

MY DIARY NORTH AND SOUTH. By WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL. New-York: HARPER & BROS.

America to the Englishman is as inexhaustible a subject as Africa. Nothing would seem easier than to travel through either country, and not write a book about it, but nothing to the thoroughbred Englishman is more impossible. Under both the American and African suns everything is new to him—prairies and deserts, hippopotami, prairie chickens, hyenas, possums, rhinoceroses and red squirrels—he finds none of these in his country preserves, nor yet in those remote parts of the United Kingdom whither he annually resorts to chase the grouse to its nest, and track the rampant hare to its inscrutable den. As with animals, so with the people. Whiskers and waistcoats are of a different cut from those that have met his vision in "Lunnun." If he attempt a neat little excursion through the interior of Africa, natives rush around him, rub their noses against his in an affectionate manner—generally contriving to rub his up the wrong way—ask him into their huts, and perhaps offer him a small baked alligator, or a bit of boiled negro for supper. Sometimes they skin him, which may please him better, for we are not entirely sure that in the majority of cases the representative Englishman would not prefer being skinned to being treated in a hospitable manner. For it is an indisputable fact, that he always finds fault with his entertainers, and that the more he is fêted and caressed, the more he grumbles.

It must be confessed that we treat the stranger very much as Africans do. He is an object of curiosity—sometimes of adulation—to us; and we are solicitious to obtain his good opinion. If he land in Boston, the poets and philosophers of that delightful village instantly seize upon him with fishy fingers, and trumpet forth transcendental truths and strange proverbs through their sonorous noses to his unwilling ears. If fortune and the steamer bring him to New-York, he instantly becomes subject to the tender mercies of tuft-hunters and Aldermen, and the tender mercies of these gentlemen are proverbially cruel. And to seek refuge in Washington is only going farther to fare worse.

We have admitted, and indeed helped on the parallel between our fellow citizens and the savages of equatorial wilds, but we question whether Africans are quite so sensitive and thin-skinned as Americans are. On the contrary, we incline to believe that they do not care the value of a single cowrie shell, or the smallest elephant's tooth, what their visitors say or write about them. Not a single edition of DU CHAILLU'S journal has, to our knowledge, had republication in Africa. That wiry little gentleman did not compliment Mr. Troglodyte Gorilla at all, and it must be confessed that his praise of Mr. Troglodyte Calvus was of that faint nature which is generally considered as decidedly damnatory. But what does either of these creatures care for either DU CHAILLU or DU CHAILLU'S book? We question whether they have ever examined the far from flattering portraits of their family with which the latter is so freely interspersed. We have reason to believe that our amiable friend the gorilla is at this moment beating his breast in his native forest precisely as the faith of his fathers and his natural inclinations prompt him to, and that he does not pitch the gamut of his roar a single note the lower for all that DU CHAILLU has said of him.

Here is a calmness which is Christian, an indifference so sublime as to pass the praise of epics. Let us learn a lesson from the gorilla!

Mr. RUSSELL'S Diary, or *North and South*, has been published by the HARPERS, and during the first week of its publication reached an edition of eight thousand. It has probably excited excessively unpleasant feelings in the democratic breasts of three times that number of our fellow citizens. Those who gave Mr. RUSSELL good dinners probably regret having given them, and wish that the wine wherein they pledged their guest, and drank to the "eternal mutual good feeling of the two glorious countries," had been privately doctored in the cellaret for that guest's benefit.

All this is wrong, unchristian, and useless. Mr. RUSSELL is the same clever, graphic writer that he always was; the same close observer and incurable Briton and loyal subject of the Queen, that he will always be. To talk of the sanctities of private life and conversation exposed, and all that, in his Diary, is simply to talk bosh. Mr. RUSSELL came over here as the correspondent of the London *Times*, neither more nor less. He brought money in his pocket to pay his bills, and he asked for neither confidence nor dinners. If both were thrust upon him, he was rather the sufferer than otherwise. If people insisted upon calling on him and lionizing him, or inviting him into their houses, and putting themselves, their families, their plate and pictures, on exhibition before him, they could only expect to be written about. English special correspondents are employed especially to do this sort of thing. To be overwhelmed with attentions is a fate to which all gentlemen connected with the Press are liable. The feeling that the comparative stranger who insists on your eating a dinner for which he will not allow you to pay, or that the attentive waiter who floridly brushes your coat to the discomfort of the bones inside, and resolutely refuses to accept the customary shilling therefor, expects to see his name in small capitals, preceded by all the complimentary adjectives of the language, in next morning's paper—this is the Nemesis that pursues the newspaper man through life, amply avenging all the long and shortcomings of which he is undoubtedly frequently guilty.

Mr. RUSSELL, we repeat, came to this country in no higher capacity than that of a newspaper reporter, and it is only justice to him to say that he made no higher pretensions. Those who insisted on making a lion of him should not now grumble at his growls or his scratches. Very many have obtained the mention that they desired, and if it is not particularly satisfactory to their vanity, they have only themselves to thank for the unenviable notoriety. Mr. RUSSELL'S "violation of confidence, hospitality, &c." consists mainly, we apprehend, in not having in all instances spoken in extravagantly complimentary terms of the persistent Philemons. Had he but sung their praises the complaint referred to would in all probability not have been made.

If the most distinguished attaché of any leading New-York Journal went over to England in a time of rebellion, he would probably find the people very busy in taking measures to suppress it, and entirely indifferent to what would or could be said in America of what they were doing. They would not attempt to impose on him with either verbal pomp or actual parade; he would not be invited to visit their arsenals and ship-yards, to see what preparations they were making to demolish the rebels, nor to accompany the head-quarters of a General and admire the awkward evolutions of undisciplined recruits. Indeed, it is very probable that he would receive but little attention of any kind whatever. It were safe to bet that the Queen would not invite him to a private party at the palace, and that neither the Prime Minister nor the General-in-Chief of the English armies would take him into their confidence and discuss with and before him the affairs of either the army or the nation.

Mr. RUSSELL received an immense deal of attention at a time when he little expected it, and naturally arrived at the conclusion that we were an exceptional and slightly inferior people, and that he was in reality a man of much more importance than he had before dreamed, or indeed really was. Starting from these premises, we should restrain even the semblance of a smile when we see him subsequently riding around the country in an exaggerated Pickwickian style, asking the most impertinent and improper questions of Corporals and Major-Generals, and evidently viewing the whole war merely as a little bit of national theatricals, gotten up wholly for his personal amusement.

Mr. RUSSELL'S Diary contains a great deal that is curious and interesting, and it is well worth reading. He has admirable descriptive powers, and his narrative is shot over with dry little threads of Irish humor, while down and underneath all percolates the charming, because unconscious egotism, of an Englishman, who would speak slightingly of the Pyramids because Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN did not build them. We do not think that he intentionally misrepresents anything that he saw or heard while traveling in this country. Both North and South were evidently "showing off," with the view of making an impression through him in Europe, and the fact was patent to him. Let us remember, before passing a verdict in his disfavor, that he came to this country an Englishman, not identified with our interests in the slightest degree; that his bosom was not throbbing with the conviction that the greatest country in the world was being disintegrated, and that stupendous efforts, such as the world never before witnessed, were being put forth for its preservation. The South had equal claim on his sympathy with the North—more claim, in fact, on account of the semblance of feudality and aristocracy preserved in the slave States. He viewed the whole matter very much as a Frenchman would a row in a London theatre.

We have before propounded the theory that in most cases, all things being equal, an Englishman had rather be skinned than fêted. Mr. RUSSELL'S diary opens with a complaint of the number of cards and calls that were thrust on him immediately on his arrival here. Undoubtedly the callers and carders were "cruel only to be kind," but they made the same mistake into which our countrymen have always hitherto fallen. Englishmen, it seems, are like the South, and demand "to be let alone." We could not consistently grant JEFF. DAVIS his request, but let us extend that courtesy to those who are neither rebels nor traitors.

Permit the next distinguished Englishman who comes over here to put up in quiet at his hotel, to go his own ways over the country, paying his own bills and drawing his own beer and inferences, and we undertake to say that he will go home and write a book more complimentary to America and Americans than any that has yet been written.

## THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 13.

Messrs. WADE and WILMOT presented petitions for a reliable camp hospital and ambulance corps.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented the petition of 400 disabled soldiers for the same; also a petition from persons in the military service, asking for legislation to prevent their being cheated by defective pay-rolls, &c.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to raise additional soldiers for the service of the United States, with the recommendation that it do not pass, because the authority intended to be granted is sufficiently granted in the act approved July 17, 1862. This is the bill introduced by Mr. SUMNER.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the same Committee, reported back the bill to withhold the pay of officers absent from duty.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) from the Select Committee, reported a bill to satisfy claims for damage done by the Union troops in West Virginia.

The resolution was called up to revive the act to secure to men actually employed in the Department of the West and Missouri their pay, bounty and pensions. Passed.

Mr. COWAN, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill to provide for an Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill relative to the compensation of Inspectors of Customs in New-York City.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) called up the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay PERRY E. BROCHUS his salary as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory of New-Mexico. Passed.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the bill to prevent correspondence with the rebels. Passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the organization of the Engineer Corps.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Minnesota, accepting a donation of public lands for the benefit of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) called up the bill regulating the appointment of midshipmen, with the amendment ratifying the appointment made by the President and Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) opposed the amendment. He thought the Senate ought not to sanction such appointment. They were made without any authority of law whatever.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. FESSENDEN called up the bill to provide for Ways and Means to support the Government.

An amendment was adopted making the interest on notes authorized by the bill, and certificates of indebtedness hereafter issued, payable in lawful money instead of in coin; also an amendment reducing the amount of notes to be issued to $150,000,000 instead of $300,000,000, including the amount issued by the resolution of Jan. 17, 1863.

The section allowing coupons on bonds and notes to be received for customs thirty days before due and after due, was stricken out.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to amend the proposed tax of two per cent. on the circulation of the banks, so as to make it one per cent. for two years, and two per cent. after that.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) said he could vote for no such an amendment, as he deemed it a declaration of war against the banks. It was a notice to them that they must wind up their affairs in two years. The banks had nobly supported the Government, and he would not vote to destroy them.

Mr. CLARK said he offered the amendment to relieve, not destroy, the banks. If the scheme passed yesterday was to go into effect, that circulation must take the place of bank circulation. He was ready to sacrifice anything to save the Government.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said the Senator from New-York yesterday was willing to vote for the bank bill to aid the Government. But now he was not willing that the bill should go into operation. The very essence of the bill passed yesterday was to introduce a new circulation, to take the place of bank circulation. But if the banks were still to go on issuing all the notes they pleased, it would render the new plan a nullity. This tax was designed as a pressure on the banks, to induce them to come under the new arrangement, and help make a uniform currency all over the country.

Mr. HARRIS contended that he had supported the new banking bill as a voluntary system, which banks would receive, and not as a measure to exterminate and make war on the State banks.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) said the question was whether we should support the Government or protect these State banks at all hazards. He thought the Senator misapprehended the question. What would the banks be worth if the Government went down? They would be worth nothing. This question was far greater than banks.

Mr. HARRIS was willing to tax the banks as heavily as they could bear, but not to extinguish them.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) declared that this was a scheme to destroy legal banks and substitute a worthless currency, founded on depreciated bonds. He said the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury had been wrong and ruinous from the first, and if he could not carry on the Treasury he ought to resign, and not flood the country with trash, never redeemable in coin.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the gentleman from Kentucky had very peculiar views about carrying on the war. He said he was loyal, and wanted to preserve the whole country, but would do nothing to put down the rebellion. He would let them go on, though he said it was all wrong. He would do nothing to stop them, yet he was a loyal man.

Mr. POWELL—As loyal as the Senator from Maine.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he did not dispute it. Only they differed in their modes of putting down the rebellion. He (Mr. FESSENDEN) would defend the country, and not allow the Free States to be overruled by savages. The Senator from Kentucky said he would do all that, but would not vote a dollar, and had opposed the war from the beginning. The Senator from Kentucky would have nothing but gold paid by the Government. He would defend the Government by attempting what was impossible; and in order to do that, we should not use the means.

Mr. POWELL said he had not claimed that the Government should use all gold. He had repeatedly stated that he would use the proper local banks.

Mr. FESSENDEN—Suppose you cannot get paper?

Mr. POWELL said they could get it as they could get gold—could take it in payment of the public dues and for taxes.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the Senator objected because the Government chose to use its own paper. Everybody knew that no country ever carried on a war like this with coin, and never could without using its own paper. But the Senator complained because the Government put its own credit into the market, instead of putting itself at the mercy of anybody who chose to prey upon it. It was impossible to obtain gold to carry on the war. We had carried on the war now for two years, and the credit of the Government had been sustained nobly before the world by the exertions of the Secretary of the Treasury. But now the Secretary came to us and explained that things had arrived at such a state, that, after much consultation and careful thought and study, he had decided that this, or some other plan was necessary in order to carry on the war and the Government; and nobody had offered any other plan, unless it was the Senator from Kentucky. And as he (Mr. FESSENDEN) had no better plan to offer, he was willing to yield his judgment. He would not say that this plan should not be adopted. He was willing to do everything and try everything for the safety of the Government, and to carry on the war to a successful termination.

Mr. POWELL said he was astonished to hear so able a Senator as the Senator from Maine resort to talk about loyalty, instead of argument.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he was only contrasting the Senator's practice with his professions.

Mr. POWELL continued at some length, contending that his loyalty would bear favorable comparison with that of the Senator from Maine. He believed that the separation of the States was accomplished by war. He referred at considerable length to various acts of the Government, which he alleged were unconstitutional.

Mr. CHANDLER claimed that the proposed currency would be more safe than that of the local banks, because it would be based on the credit of the Government, and secured by mortgage of all the property of the country. The Senator from Kentucky had animadverted very severely on the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury. Why, a few years ago, a friend of that Senator had control of the Treasury, and in a time of profound peace, the bonds of the Government went down to 84; and while the friends of the Senator were stealing the property of the Government and robbing the Treasury, the Government was obliged to pay 12 per cent. for money to carry on its legislation. The Senator from Kentucky was as consistent, at least, as his late colleague, now a General in the rebel army, who, when here, voted against everything tending to support and defend the Government, and was now fighting against the Government; and the Senator was consistent in remaining here and voting against every war measure.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) referred to the condition of the Banks of Kentucky, and claimed that their notes were preferable to "greenbacks," and that the policy pursued in the War of 1812 was better than the present policy. He protested against this manner of impugning a man's loyalty, because he did not follow the lead of the party in power. He would never forego his convictions, but would stand by the Constitution, no matter what the consequences.

Mr. CHANDLER said there were traitors both North and South trying to depreciate the currency of the country.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) was glad that the Senator was willing to stand by the Constitution. He admitted that the banks of Kentucky were sound and wealthy. But was not the Government of the United States more sound and wealthy? Did the people of Kentucky mistrust the intention of the Government to pay, or were they fearful it would not be able to support itself? If every one would feel that everything was to be sacrificed for the safety of the country, there would be no more fears for the security of the Government.

Mr. RICHARDSON said the Senator from Michigan (Mr. CHANDLER) seemed to think that no man could be loyal who did not support every measure of his. He believed that there was no man in the country who stood in so doubtful a condition as that Senator. Before the war commenced, he wrote a letter to the Governor of Michigan that this country was not worth a rush without a little blood-letting; and he stood before the country as having said, when Gen. MCCLELLAN was about to attack Richmond, that it would be better that those thousands of men should perish than that the General should win a victory then.

Mr. CHANDLER—Does the Senator make that charge?

Mr. RICHARDSON—I say it has been so stated.

Mr. CHANDLER—Well, Sir, it is a falsehood, whoever states it. There is not the least foundation for such a statement.

Mr. RICHARDSON—The Senator is late in making a denial.

Mr. CHANDLER said if he had spent his time in denying all the newspaper lies about him he would have had no time for other duties.

Mr. RICHARDSON said he accepted the denial of the Senator. But he thought that the Senator was as much responsible as any one for the war.

Mr. CHANDLER said, as far as his loyalty was concerned, his record was before the country. He was proud of it, and had nothing to take back from any of it. Two years ago there were traitors in these halls trying to break up the Government. He believed there was no way to save the Government but by force of arms. He so wrote to the Governor of his State. The people believed to-day as he believed then, when the party of that Senator were saying that it was wrong to coerce the rebels. Who had the control of the Administration of the Government when the rebellion began? Who had control of the Navy-yards? A traitor. A traitor had charge of the Capitol police. A traitor—BRECKINRIDGE—sat in that chair. There was some one responsible for the war, but it was not him. If he had had his way these traitors would not have gone free from the Capitol. [Applause in the galleries.] You may take all the men in the rebel army, and among them there were no Republicans, and none who ever had any sympathy with him or his party. They were all Democrats or Union men, such as we had had here two years ago. You might go through all the men crying down the currency of the country, and they were all Democrats. The rebellion commenced long before the 4th of March, 1861, in the Charleston Convention, where the Senator from Illinois had a seat. But this country must not perish, and would not perish. There had been great complaints because some traitors had been arrested. But if he had had his way some of them would have been hung. The great danger of the country was not from the South, but from traitors North. The seat of the rebellion was not at Richmond, but among the copperhead traitors of the North.

Mr. RICHARDSON replied at some length. He contended that while the Senator from Michigan was bravely writing private letters rebuking rebellion, there was only one man of the party to which he belonged in the Senate, (Judge DOUGLAS.) He did rebuke rebellion. If any one was supporting the administration of BUCHANAN, it was the party now in power. Where did the present Secretary of War come from but fresh from BUCHANAN'S Cabinet.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) asked if he did not know that STANTON was in favor of relieving Fort Sumter.

Mr. RICHARDSON—No; nor nobody else knows it. This Administration had stood sponsor for BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, by placing in power every one except those in rebellion.

Mr. HOWARD felt it his duty to defend one member of that Cabinet. It was well known that Gen. CASS did all he could, made every effort, to induce Mr. BUCHANAN to relieve Fort Sumter.

Mr. RICHARDSON said he meant the last members of that Cabinet. He continued at some length, referring to the course of Judge DOUGLAS and his party, as doing all they could to preserve the Union by compromise, while the Senator from Michigan and his party, refused all compromise for party purposes.

Mr. HARRIS wished to call the attention of the Senate to the amendment. He was opposed to it, because he believed it was intended to exterminate the banks.

Mr. CLARK'S amendment was then adopted—Yeas, 23; Nays, 15.

The question was then taken on the amendment as amended. It was adopted—Yeas, 20; Nays, 17.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said he wished to state that from first to last Mr. STANTON had advocated the reinforcement of the forts in Charleston Harbor, and maintaining the authority of the Government everywhere within the United States; and any other statement was untrue.

Mr. RICHARDSON said he did not desire Senators to make points for him which he did not make, and all this talk about untruth was foreign to the discussion he had made; and he desired to say to the Senator from Kansas, now here in his place, that, while he permitted no man to make statements in reference to him that he had said anything untrue, he had made no statements in reference to reinforcements of troops at Charleston. If they sought to make a foreign issue with him, they could have the issue direct, without seeking a foreign issue.

Mr. LANE said that the Senator from Minnesota had said that there was no evidence that STANTON had advocated such reinforcements.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) said that if Mr. STANTON had taken that course, no one knew it at the time. I reiterate it. If he took that course, I say he would have appeared much better before the American people, if he had followed the footsteps of LEWIS CASS, and left that Cabinet.

Mr. FESSENDEN objected to this discussion, as out of order.

Mr. LANE—I want to say to the Senator from Maine, that when any Senator makes a wrong statement injurious to any member of the Cabinet, I will denounce it, even if it be the Senator from Illinois.

The Chair called the Senator to order.

Mr. RICHARDSON, in his seat—And I want to say to the Senator from Kansas, or any other man, that I am responsible for everything I say here.

Several amendments were rejected, and the bill was reported to the Senate.

The vote was again taken on the amendment taxing bank circulation one per cent. for two years, and two per cent. thereafter, instead of the sliding scale proposed by the House, which was agreed to, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Clark, Diven, Doolittle, Fessenden, Hicks, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Rice, Richardson, Sherman, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson of Massachusetts—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Carlile, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Powell, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Wall—16.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 32 yeas against 4 nays, viz: Messrs. Carlile, Powell, Richardson, Wall.

Mr. RICHARDSON made a personal explanation, and withdrew anything he might have said offensive to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, made a personal explanation, and said, what he said about any statements being untrue, did not apply to the Senator from Illinois.

At 7:45 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 13.

The House took up the Naval Appropriation bill, as reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, with amendments.

The House, by a vote of 31 against 70, rejected CALVERT'S proposition to dismiss the seventy-six Midshipmen alleged to have been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, contrary to law.

The House, by a vote of 86 against 26, concurred in the amendment that hereafter, while the rebellion lasts, there shall be one additional Midshipman for each Congressional District in the loyal States, to be recommended by the members and delegates of the House, as heretofore; and such additional Midshipmen from the next class shall be appointed on recommendation of members and delegates of the present Congress.

The House, by a vote of 77 against 44, agreed to the amendment, striking out an appropriation of $463,300 for the New York Navy-yard, and inserting $1,213,000 for a floating or sectional dry-dock of sufficient size and capacity for raising any of the vessels now built.

The bill passed.

On motion of Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) the Second Auditor was directed to inform the House if some plan cannot be devised by which the one hundred dollar bounty can be promptly paid to the families of deceased soldiers, leaving the arrears of pay alone to be settled by the pay-rolls.

The House then took up private bills.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill amendatory of the several confiscation acts, which was passed. It provides, that in all cases now or hereafter, preceding, as to the ships, vessels or other property, seized and condemned, the Court tendering judgment shall first provide for the payment, from the proceeds of the sale, of any *bonâ fide* claim, filed by any citizen of the United States, or subject of a foreign Power, and properly established, *provided* no such claim shall be allowed, if the claimant shall have participated in disloyal practices in connection with the property.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to provide a comfortable home for poor, disabled and discharged soldiers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on private bills.

Adjourned.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### OBSEQUIES OF REV. DR. CUTLER.

### Imposing Ceremonies at St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn—Address by Bishop Potter.

Several thousand of the many who have long known the late Rev. BENJAMIN CLARK CUTLER, D. D., of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, attended his funeral yesterday afternoon. Large numbers of the clergy and laity of the diocese, together with as many of the parishioners as could gain admission to the edifice, were present during the three hours consumed in the last sad rites of reverential affection.

A meeting of the clergy was held in the chapel previous to the burial service, with a view to give expression to the general esteem for the deceased among his fellow-clergymen. Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG was chosen to preside, and Rev. W. H. MOORE, of Jamaica, was chosen Secretary. Addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. CANFIELD, W. H. MOORE, Dr. SPEER, EVAN M. JOHNSON, Dr. SHELTON, Dr. FRANCIS VINTON, and Dr. S. S. COX—all of whom testified to the exemplary piety, the constant prayerfulness, and great usefulness of the deceased as a minister. Dr. SPEER stated the interesting fact, that himself and Dr. JOHNSON were now the only Episcopal clergymen living who were occupied with ministerial duties at the time Dr. CUTLER went to Brooklyn twenty years since. The clergy present unanimously adopted the following resolutions, offered by Rev. Mr. CANFIELD, the questions on them being taken by the Right Rev. Bishop POTTER:

*Whereas*, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and love, to transfer from the scene of his earthly labors to his heavenly rest, Rev. BENJAMIN CLARK CUTLER, D. D.; and,

*Whereas*, We recognize in the character of our departed brother a rare and happy combination of those Christian graces and manly virtues which win love, inspire confidence and command respect; and,

*Whereas*, The consistency of his life as a Christian, his zeal and fidelity in preaching the "Truth as it is in Jesus," his assiduity and tender sympathy, in ministering to the sick and the afflicted, his enlarged and truly catholic spirit, and his active labors in behalf of religious and benevolent institutions and objects, have, through a long series of years, secured for him the affectionate regard and reverence, not only of his own immediate congregation, but also so far as he was known of the entire community; therefore,

*Resolved*, That in the character which so beautifully and strikingly illustrated such a combination of Christian graces, and in the diversified, protracted and unwearied labors of Christian love, so wisely directed, and so efficiently sustained, we recognize a model of the Christian pastor worthy of universal imitation.

*Resolved*, That while, with the Church at large, we sorrow over our common bereavement, we bow in humble submission to the Divine will, comforted with the assurance that our loss is our brother's eternal gain.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to the widow and family of the deceased, with the assurance of our warmest sympathies, and of our earnest prayers that "the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of mercies, and the God of all comfort, who comforteth us in all our tribulation, may comfort them by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God."

*Resolved*, That the preceding preamble and resolutions be sent to the Vestry of St. Ann's Church, and to such papers as the Secretary may select, for publication.

Among the clergy who were present and participated in the meeting, were Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Revs. Dr. Tyng, Dr. Shelton, Dr. Dyer, Dr. Francis Vinton, Dr. Jones, Dr. Taylor, Dr. Littlejohn, Rev. Mr. Flagg, Rev. Dr. Johnson, Rev. Mr. Paddock, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rev. Dr. S. S. Cox, Rev. Drs. Porter, Forbes, Price, Taylor, Rev. Messrs. Arthur, Bury, Clarkson, Chipman, Dennison, J. C. Smith, Partridge, Drown, Hopkins, Wellman, Samuel Sayres. Among clergy of other denominations were Rev. Messrs. Wm. Adams, Speer, Waterbury, Cox, Smith of Newark, Halleck, Storrs, Eels, Marsh and Taylor, and rarely has so distinguished a gathering of the clergy met and borne such noble testimony to the worth of a deceased brother.

Soon after the conclusion of the proceedings in the Chapel, the clergy formed in procession and proceeded to the parsonage adjoining the church, corner of Sands and Washington streets, and received the remains, which were soon borne from the house by the following pall bearers:

Rev. Dr. Shelton, Rev. Dr. Tyng,
Rev. Dr. Mulenberg, Rev. Dr. Canfield,
Rev. Dr. Dyer, Rev. Dr. F. Vinton,
Rev. Dr. Jones, Rev. Dr. Taylor.

The procession then moved to the Church, where the clergy opened ranks, and the body and pall-bearers passed through. The remains were met by the officiating clergy at the entrance, and conducted to the front of the altar.

The entire body of the church, on both sides of the centre aisle, was reserved for the clergy and intimate friends, who quite filled it. The entire edifice, as well as the chapel, was appropriately draped in mourning.

The Episcopal burial service was performed by Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, assisted by Rev. Messrs. LITTLEJOHN, FLAGG, JOHNSON, MORGAN and PADDOCK. After the body had been placed in front of the altar, the solo, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," was impressively sung, after which that portion of the service commencing "Lord, let me know mine end," was chaunted solemnly by the choir. Dr. LITTLEJOHN then read the passage of scripture, after which the choir sung the 191st Hymn:

"Vital spark of heavenly flame,
Quit, oh quit this mortal frame."

Right Rev. Bishop POTTER then delivered the address. He dwelt with touching pathos upon the fact that the deceased had ministered for a brief period in the Church where he (the Bishop) had his first charge, and bore affectionate testimony to the efficacy of those labors. The Bishop detailed several incidents of his acquaintance with Dr. CUTLER, whose lofty devotion to prayerfulness, whose Christian example, and faithful ministrations were held up for reverential admiration. He briefly sketched Dr. CUTLER'S life, concluding as follows: "Blessed, Blessed are they who so die in the Lord." May I not say also that another voice shall speak from on high, "Well done good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things—thou shalt be made ruler over many things—enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

After the Reverend Bishop had solemnly performed the committal service, the choir sang the anthem—"I heard a voice from Heaven," from the regular service.

The opportunity was offered for all to view the remains, which presented quite a natural appearance. The lid of the coffin was covered all over with fresh wreaths of flowers, evergreens and *immortelles*. The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

### THE HOMICIDE OF THOMAS BYRNES.

### Trial of Dennis P. Sullivan for Murder.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice W. H. Leonard.

At the opening of the Court, yesterday morning, A. OAKEY HALL the District Attorney, summed up the case to the jury, on behalf of the people, occupying about 2½ hours.

Judge LEONARD then charged the jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—It is not disputed that the prisoner at the bar killed THOMAS BYRNES, on the night of the 29th November last, by shooting him. The question which the jury are to determine is, whether the prisoner occasioned his death in such a manner as to constitute the crime of murder in the first or second degree, or of manslaughter in one of the degrees defined by the statutes, or whether the killing occurred in self-defence, and was therefore justifiable and not criminal. Murder is defined by the statute law of this State to be the killing of any human being, without the authority of law, by poison, shooting, stabbing, or any other means, or in any other manner, except when such killing is manslaughter, or excusable or justifiable homicide. Such killing is murder in the first degree when perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed, or of any human being, or by an act imminently dangerous to others and evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, although without any premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual, or in committing arson in the first degree. Such killing is murder in the second degree when not murder in the first degree, or manslaughter, or justifiable or excusable homicide. So far as the present case is concerned, it will be sufficient to refer to one definition of justifiable homicide, the other definitions of such homicides not being applicable here. The law makes the killing of a human being justifiable when committed in the lawful defence of the person, when there shall be reasonable ground to apprehend a design to do some great personal injury, and there shall be imminent danger of such design being accomplished. It is insisted by the counsel for the prisoner that he committed the act with which he stands charged here under such circumstances that he was justified by this provision of the law. BYRNES, although a large and powerful man, was wholly unarmed, as were also MOORE and STRIPP, the persons who were in his company. The prisoner is not a small man, nor is he of feeble appearance. These circumstances are to be taken into account in considering whether the killing was justifiable in self-defence. I will here adopt certain propositions of the prisoner's counsel. (Here read the first, seventh, eighth and ninth requests to charge.) Before the prisoner can be acquitted upon the ground that he committed the offence with which he is charged in self-defence, the jury should be satisfied that the prisoner did all that could reasonably be required of him in order to avoid the apparent necessity for using the pistol. He was bound to retreat, if he could prudently and safely do so, before he resorted to his right of taking the life of his assailant. He has no right to fight and resist if he can safely retreat or escape. There must be reasonable ground for him to apprehend design to do him a great personal injury. The prisoner could not lawfully take the life of BYRNES on an unfounded or cowardly apprehension of danger. There must also be at least an apparent imminent danger that such design will be accomplished. The evidence bearing upon this point is to be found partly from the members of the respective parties; the tone, conduct, manner and language of the deceased from the policemen who were there, whose duty it was to preserve the peace and afford protection to those who were in danger of injury. Had the warning of the policeman "to move on" been attended to, it is highly probable, at least, that the fatal occurrence would not have happened. From the testimony of EAGAN, there is reason to believe that the deceased was conducting as a peacemaker throughout. If the prisoner believed that the sole object of the deceased was to disarm him by taking away his pistol, then it seems highly improbable that he was under the apprehension of any great personal injury. The evidence is that BYRNES did not strike a blow or threaten any one; that he was not angry; that he used his great strength to move the prisoner from the reach of a blow from STRIPP, and to avert an assault upon him by STRIPP. The counsel for the prisoner also insist that the evidence may justify the conclusion in the minds of the jury that the killing of BYRNES is excusable. If you find that the prisoner discharged the pistol in self-defence or accidentally, having used usual and ordinary caution, and without any unlawful intent, then the act is excusable, and you must acquit. (Here read the ninth, tenth, twelfth and thirteenth requests to charge, and adopt them.) The counsel for the prisoner insist also, if the jury cannot acquit the prisoner on the ground that his act was a justifiable or excusable homicide, that the facts and circumstances of this case do not make out any offence of a higher grade than one of the four degrees of manslaughter. Upon this subject it will not be necessary to refer you to the first or second definition of that crime. Manslaughter in the third degree is the killing another in the heat of passion, without a design to effect death, by a dangerous weapon, in any case where such killing is not a justifiable or excusable homicide. Manslaughter in the fourth degree is the involuntary killing of another, by any weapon, or by means not cruel or unusual, in the heat of passion, where such killing is not an excusable homicide; and any killing of a human being, by the act, procurement or culpable negligence of another, where such killing is not justifiable or excusable homicide, or murder, or manslaughter in some other degree, is manslaughter in the fourth degree. You will observe that the striking or marked distinction between murder and manslaughter is the intent of the offender. If the intent to take life existed at the time of the killing it is murder. If the act was committed without any design to take life, the offence is manslaughter in one of the four degrees, according to the circumstances of the case, except in those cases where it is justifiable or excusable homicide. In ascertaining whether the prisoner took the life of THOMAS BYRNES with or without a design or intent to take his life, it will be proper to take into consideration that he had armed himself with a loaded pistol. The law so far condemns the use of dangerous weapons as to deprive a party accused of a homicide from the defence that the act is excusable, although occurring by accident or misfortune, in the heat of passion, upon a sudden and sufficient provocation, or upon a sudden combat, if the act is committed by the use of a dangerous weapon. That a pistol is such a weapon, cannot be doubted. (3 R. S., 939, Sec. 4.) (Adopt request to charge seventeen.) First—If the jury believe the prisoner armed himself with this pistol with an intent to use it against human life, if he should get into an affray, without reference to the necessity of self-defence, and was actuated or moved unnecessarily to continue the contest after it had been commenced by others, by the fact of his being thus armed, and did use it against the life of THOMAS BYRNES in the manner proved by the witness, it will be a fact strongly adverse to the prisoner in considering whether the prisoner, at or before the moment of firing the pistol, was actuated by the intent to take life. If the jury should find that the prisoner intended to take the life of BYRNES at the time the pistol was fired, and the killing was not done in necessary self-defence or accidentally, then the prisoner is guilty of murder in one of the two degrees mentioned in the statute. It is murder in the first degree if the act was committed by a premeditated design to effect the death of BYRNES, or by an act imminently dangerous to others, evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, although without a premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual. The killing of BYRNES was murder in the second degree if the intent to take his life was formed by the prisoner on the instant, before he fired the pistol, unless it was justifiable or excusable homicide. There must be premeditation to constitute murder in the first degree in this case. Unless the offence was committed without the design to effect the death of BYRNES, it cannot be reduced to the crime of manslaughter.

The jury retired at 1½ o'clock, and at a late hour had not agreed upon a verdict.

### Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

AN ARSON CASE DISMISSED.

The case of JOHN C. LANG, charged with arson in the second degree, which was commenced on Thursday afternoon, was brought to a sudden termination yesterday. Three or four witnesses were called, whose testimony did not implicate the accused in the slightest; whereupon Mr. STEWART rose, and said that there was not evidence enough to sustain the indictment, and he would therefore abandon the prosecution.

The Recorder said: I am unable to perceive, in anything developed upon this trial, what induced the Grand Jury to find an indictment against this man. It is a great misfortune, to say the least of it, that upon the testimony that more than an hour before the fire he entered the room to which he had access, where he had been before, and where it was proper that he should go, that he should be indicted for arson and brought to trial in this Court. It is unusual for me to say anything of this kind, but I think it is due to the defendant that I should publicly state that an indictment upon this evidence never should have been found. He should be permitted to leave this Court with a verdict of not guilty, which should be rendered promptly.

Counsel for Mr. LANG—The defendant had $6,000 worth of uninsured property at this time.

The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, without leaving their seats.

### The Banner Church.

At a final meeting of Clinton-avenue Congregational Church and Society of Brooklyn, held in the chapel attached to the church, on Wednesday evening, to take measures for clearing the church from debt, the whole of which amounts to $53,000, $25,000, cash, was made up on the spot! The remaining $28,000, held by pew owners in scrip, has been voluntarily surrendered! We have heard of fifteen and even twenty thousand dollars being raised on such an occasion, for a similar purpose, but Dr. BUDINGTON'S church and society have put all such instances entirely in the shade. The church edifice is but seven years old, and is now entirely free from debt.

### The War Between the Sunday Liquor-Sellers and the Fifth Ward Police.

Two Policemen of the Fifth Precinct have recently been arrested, one for alleged assault and battery, and the other upon the charge of perjury. The following is an official statement in regard to these cases, as made by Capt. PETTY yesterday, to the Superintendent and Inspectors of the Police Department:

THE CASE OF OFFICER M'DERMOTT.

On Wednesday afternoon, Sergt. GILLMORE, of the Police Court Squad, in whose custody MCDERMOTT had been placed, delivered him up to the Judge to be disposed of as the Judge might see fit.

The Judge allowed MCDERMOTT to go, directing him to be in Court at 10 A. M. Thursday morning. At the time set MCDERMOTT was present, and refused to give bail or enter into his own recognizance to appear for trial; the Judge (CONNOLLY) made a commitment for MCDERMOTT'S incarceration in the Tombs, and at the same time signed an examination for MCDERMOTT to be brought before the Judge for examination. Placing the papers in the hands of one of the Court officers, MCDERMOTT was taken down stairs, his name entered on the prison book, escorted up to the higher tier of cells, a selection of one made, as supposed, for his future abode, and was immediately taken from the prison to the Court again. The Judge there allowed him to go and appear at 3 o'clock. I met MCDERMOTT in the street about 1 P. M., when he was ordered on duty. MCDERMOTT is now in the regular performance of duties.

THE CASE OF OFFICER JONES.

On Wednesday afternoon, Officer DOWDELL, of the Tombs Police Court, made his appearance at the Station-house with the warrant of arrest for JOHN W. JONES, of this Precinct, on a charge of perjury, preferred against him by an ex-policeman, named AUGUST KRUGER, the alleged perjury having been committed on the morning of Jan. 19, 1863, before Alderman HALL, presiding magistrate. The case is intimately connected with a Sunday liquor case, and no doubt is made for the sole purpose of bringing the officers of this Precinct into disrepute. Officer JONES is too correct a man to be guilty of an act of that description. There appears to be a studied determination on the part of Mr. Justice CONNOLLY to intimidate the officers of this Precinct from performing their duties on Sunday. In every case in which officers have been charged with assault and battery or other crimes, the complaints have been made by *rum-sellers* who have been arrested for violating the excise law, and especially the provision against "publicly keeping or disposing of liquors on Sunday." On several occasions Judge CONNOLLY has *directed* the rum-seller who had been arrested for violating the Sunday liquor law to make a complaint against the officer for assault and battery, and, in his zeal to protect the disgraceful traffic, has gone so far as to virtually compel the parties to make a complaint against the officer before he had discharged the rum-seller from the complaint made against him by the officer. He has on various occasions reprimanded the officers in language more forcible than just; he has in open Court ridiculed their efforts, and used language more becoming other places—the places of those he appears so anxious to serve—than in a Court of justice, and I have no doubt that by his acts, his threats, and his abuse of the officers and men of this Precinct, in public, that it has emboldened the violators of the law, and deters the timid officer from performing his duty as he should do.

On Tuesday morning Officer JONES gave bail in the amount of $500, to appear for examination on Monday the 23d day of February. J. PETTY, Captain.

### Commissioners of Charities and Corrections.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners was held yesterday at No. 1 Bond-street, President DRAPER in the Chair.

Several requisitions from the various Departments being passed, the Committee of the Whole presented a report which was approved. During the two weeks ending Feb. 12, 376 persons were committed as vagrants to the Workhouse, 280 were females and 96 males.

The death of WILLIAM FEILBERT, an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum, by drowning, was announced.

All letters for soldiers directed to Bellevue Hospital, which remained unclaimed, were ordered to be returned to the Post-office.

Bills were rendered for the board of United States soldiers during the month of December and January, amounting to $4,545 50.

A communication was received from the City Chamberlain in reply to a request for an advance of $100,000, which he declined on the ground of being already under the necessity of advancing $1,000,000 for interest on City Bonds, and $500,000 for the soldiers' families, besides a large amount for advance of salaries.

An application from the Rose Hill Ladies' Association for the reopening of a ward in Bellevue Hospital for sick soldiers, was laid over for future action.

An application for Dr. MCDONNALL, U. S. A., to receive soldiers afflicted with small-pox into the Small-pox Hospital, was received and complied with.

GEORGE KELLOCK, Esq., Superintendent of Out Door Poor announced the death of Mrs. REBECCA WELLS, the centenarian, and stated that the old lady had, for the last fifteen years, never missed once the day of receiving her monthly stipend from the Commission.

The receipts for the two weeks ending Feb. 13, amounted to $26,463 52, including $24,069 13, received from the Government for board of soldiers, $1,092 29 for labor at Penitentiary, $644 01 for labor at Workhouse, $276 82 for rent of Medical College building, and $126 86 from Commissioners of Emigration, for board at the Small-pox Hospital.

The following is the weekly statement:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Remaining Jan. 31, 1863 | | 6,792 |
| Admitted | | 1,456 |
| Total | | 8,248 |
| Died | 50 | |
| Discharged | 1,207 | |
| Sent to Blackwell's Island | 292 | |
| Sent to State Prison | 4 | —1,553 |
| Remaining Feb. 7, 1863 | | 6,695 |
| Increase | 97 | |
| Bellevue Hospital | 723 | |
| Lunatic Asylum | 779 | |
| Almshouse | 1,508 | |
| Penitentiary | 419 | |
| Workhouse | 681 | |
| Small Pox Hospital | 12 | |
| Randall's Island | 628 | |
| Randall's Island Hospital | 194 | |
| City Prison | 237 | |
| Second District Prison | 24 | |
| Third District Prison | 18 | |
| Fourth District Prison | 1 | |
| Island Hospital | 953 | |
| Colored Home | 265 | |
| Colored Orphan Asylum | 180 | |
| Children at Nurse | 35 | |
| City Cemetery | 38 | —6,695 |

### Provost-Marshal-General's Office.

For several days past a large number of ladies have called at the office of the Provost-Marshal-General for the purpose of obtaining passes which would admit them beyond our lines into the regions of rebeldom. The greater portion of them have relatives in Dixie, and are anxious to join them permanently. One of the applicants stated her sister died recently in Georgia, leaving a large number of children with no one to take care of them. She was anxious to perform the maternal office—and ardently pleaded her case. These ladies were courteously received, and a promise was made to them that their applications should be duly considered. The Judge Advocate-General has announced by letter, that no passes are at present being issued to persons desirous of proceeding South, and that when they should be, Gen. DRAPER should be duly notified of the circumstance. As an inducement to skedaddlers to return to their regiments, all who return voluntarily to Gen. DRAPER'S office suffer no penalty for their desertion, but are sent at once to the corps in which they had enlisted. It is expected that at least fifty military fugitives will be arrested daily in future, as the Quartermaster resumed the payment of $5 for each deserter brought to the Park Barracks. A large number of Marshals are now seeking deserters in the interior of the State.

### Fine Arts.

GOUPIL & Co. exhibit a series of pictures, painted by Mr. A. F. BELLOWS, called the "Story of a Life," in the FONT, the ALTAR and the TOMB. The first picture gives us, under the sweet expanding sky of Spring, the happy infant in the protecting arms of its father, surrounded by the family, just about to embark to be christened in the church across the stream. In the distance, nestled among the trees, we behold the homestead. Everything is fair, sunny, and full of promise, as is the beginning of life.

In the second picture, the year is ripe with Summer beauty, and the child, grown to womanhood, is represented as a bride led to the altar. Still happiness waits upon the infant's steps, and to the bride life is a pleasure excursion on placid waters and under a caressing sky.

In the third and last of the series, we have the inevitable end of all created life. The funeral procession of this being, who, in childhood, full of glee was borne across the soft-flowing river to the church, in a father's arm, but this time, an aged woman, lifeless and under a pall, moves before our saddened eyes. In keeping with this sentiment the stream, once musical and full with spring tides, is now frozen, still and hushed, and flows to the ocean in silence; and the boat, which so often floated them on the bosom of the gentle river, is now broken, disused and locked in the ice. The sun has set, but sends back a last lingering ray, which, like the touch of memory in the old man's heart, brightens the gathering clouds of night. The moral of these thought-begetting pictures is obvious, and it will well repay those of our readers who are fond of the beautiful to call to-day and see them.

## Lent.

REGULATIONS ISSUED BY ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

The season of Lent commences this year earlier than usual, the first day (Ash-Wednesday) occurring next week on the 18th of February. This Fast is the most solemn in the Christian year, and is observed by all the Catholic and Episcopalian Churches throughout the world. With the exception of the Churches of the Presbyterian faith, its observance is general amongst all the branch Churches of the Christian religion. The Eastern or Greek Church differs from the Latin only on the question of the time when it should be observed. In the Catholic Churches its observance is very strict, though the Bishops of the respective Dioceses exercise a latitude respecting the rigidity of the Fast. The following are the regulations that have been issued on this subject to the people of the Diocese of New-York, by the Most Rev. Archbishop HUGHES:

1. All the week days of Lent, from Ash-Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation.
2. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence from the use of flesh meat. But, by *dispensation*, the use of flesh meat is allowed in this diocese at the principal meals on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of Lent, from the first Sunday until Palm Sunday.
3. The use of flesh meat is not allowed on Thursday next after Ash-Wednesday.
4. The absence from flesh meat on Palm Sunday, and on the Tuesday following Palm Sunday, which has hitherto been observed in this diocese, is dispensed with.
5. There is neither fast nor abstinence to be observed on Sundays of Lent.
6. It is not allowed to use fish with flesh meat at the same meal.
7. There is no prohibition to use eggs, butter or cheese, provided the rules of quantity prescribed by the fast be complied with.
8. The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting, (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness or the like,) the following classes of persons: 1st, the infirm; 2d, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character; 3d, persons who are only attaining their growth; 4th, women in pregnancy, or nursing infants; 5th, those who are enfeebled by old age.

The public religious exercises during Lent, in the churches of the City, to commence each evening at 7½ o'clock, will be:

On Monday, in the Church of the Nativity and Assumption (German) and St. Michaels. On Tuesday, in St. James', St. Joseph's, St. Vincent de Paul's, (French,) and Holy Cross. On Wednesday, in St. Peter's, Most Holy Redeemer's, St. Francis Assissium, (German,) St. Francis Xavier's, St. Anne's, and Annunciation, Manhattanville. On Thursday, in the Cathedral, St. Andrew's, St. Columbia's, St. Bridget's, St. Alphonsus', and St. Laurence, Yorkville. On Friday, in St. Mary's, Transfiguration, St. Nicholas, Most Holy Redeemer, Immaculate Conception B. V. M., and St. Boniface, (German.)

## Institution for the Children of Deceased or Disabled Soldiers, No. 334 Sixth-avenue.

As this Institution is of recent origin, and not extensively known to the public, it is sometimes confounded with other organizations, and its object and character misunderstood. The managers have therefore resolved to present the following particulars, feeling assured that no stronger appeal will be needed to the generous sympathy and confidence of the patriotic and Christian community.

The Board of Managers consists of thirty-five ladies, representing different religious communions, of whom nine constitute their Executive Committee. They have also invited a Board of Thirteen Counselors, gentlemen well known to the community, to inspect carefully every department of their work. That this is an acting, and not "*a merely nominal Board*," will be seen by the following statement:

The Board of Counselors holds its meetings quarterly. They have appointed Committees to visit the institution monthly, and report at each quarterly meeting. The accounts of the Treasurer are also submitted to the Auditing Committee quarterly, who report to the Board. The following resolution was passed at their quarterly meeting, held Oct. 28, 1862:

A Committee of the Board of Counselors for the Institution for the Children of Deceased or Disabled Soldiers, under the care of the New-York Ladies' Educational Union, having been appointed to make a proper examination of the affairs and management of that institution, and having presented a very favorable and satisfactory report, the Board of Counselors take great pleasure in commending this institution to the liberal and confiding patronage of the religious and benevolent community as worthy of their cordial support.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., President.
Rev. PETER STRYKER, Secretary.

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| Rev. D. Dunbar, D. D. | Rev. Joseph T. Duryea. |
| Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D. | Rev. Fred. G. Clark. |
| Rev. Jos. B. Wakeley. | Stephen Cutter. |
| Rev. S. I. Prime, D. D. | Wm. Fullerton, Esq. |
| Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D. | Henry E. Knox, Esq. |

Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq.

At their last quarterly meeting, held Jan. 26, 1863, a report of the Auditing Committee was presented, of which the following is an extract:

"The undersigned, members of the Board of Counselors of the New-York Ladies Educational Union, having been requested by the Board of Managers of the Union to examine and audit the accounts of this institution, and to report the result of their examination to the Board of Counselors, respectfully report, that the accounts of the institution have been submitted to our examination, and carefully examined by us, and that we have found them correct."

STEPHEN CUTTER,
HENRY E. KNOX,
WILLIAM FULLERTON.

The Board of Managers would further state that "the objects of their Society," as set forth in Article 2 of their Constitution, "shall be to establish an educational industrial institution, where the homeless or destitute children of our deceased or disabled soldiers may be furnished with food, clothing, mental and moral instruction, combined with such training in the arts of daily life as will best fit its beneficiaries for usefulness and respectable self-support." For some months past they have had to provide for an average of over thirty of these needy children.

Any donations of clothing, bedding, provisions or money will be gratefully received at the Institution, or they may be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. WM. J. HADDOCK, No. 70 Hammond street.

Applications for the admission of children may be made to the Superintendent, at the Institution, or to any member of the Board of Managers. By order of the Executive Committee. (Signed,)

Mrs. J. R. DAVIS, President.
Miss S. B. EVERETT, Rec. Secretary.
Mrs. HENRY E. KNOX, } Cor. Secretaries.
Mrs. H. ZABRISKIE, }
Mrs. WM. J. HADDOCK, Treasurer.
Mrs. E. J. ERWIN,
Mrs. DAVID HOYT,
Mrs. JOHN CHISHOLM,
Mrs. STEPHEN CUTTER.

## St. Valentine's Day.

Doubtless the younger portion, and perhaps not a few of the advanced class of society, are fully aware that this is St. Valentine's Day. In times past it was the custom to completely flood the various post-offices with all sorts and kinds of love-notes, caricatures and other emblems of the affections and mirth-making qualities, addressed to parties whose feelings they were intended to reach. The various dealers in these peculiar kinds of missives have already exhibited in the windows of their establishments a profuse assortment, and are undoubtedly anticipating a lively trade. The day seems to have been originally instituted in honor of the goddess Esther, the Sidonian Venus, who was worshiped by the Scandinavians for a long-continued period. Her excellent attributes will probably be held in remembrance by thousands of the votaries at her shrine to-day.

## Central Park Extension.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

We call the attention of property owners in the neighborhood of the proposed extension, to the advertisement of the Commissioners in another part of this paper, as all objections against their report must be made on or before the 23d inst. There are loud complaints about the price that has been allowed for the land to be taken. $500,000, they say, is as much as it is worth, while the Commissioners have allowed nearly $1,200,000 for it. They also complain of the limited space over which they have laid their assessment. That some lots between One Hundred and Sixth and Ninety-sixth streets are assessed higher than they were when the land for the present Park was taken, and when the number of lots was about twelve times greater than for the present addition. They say that property at Fifty-ninth-street will be as much benefited as it will be at Ninety-sixth-street, and that if the Commissioners had the right to assess over again below One Hundred and Sixth-street, (the present boundary,) down to Ninety-sixth-street, then they should have assessed all the property that they assessed before when the land for the Park as it is was taken, and in addition, up to Harlem River on the north end, where the principal benefit must necessarily be, and where they were not assessed before. These are the days of sharp practice.

M.

## Arrival of Massachusetts Cavalry.

The First Battalion of the Second Regiment of Massachusetts Cavalry, arrived in this City yesterday morning from Readville, where they have been encamped for three months. The battalion consists of four hundred men, under the command of Major CROWNINGSHIELD, who was formerly Captain of the First Massachusetts Cavalry. Col. CHARLES R. LOWELL, who commands the regiment, was connected recently with the Sixth Regiment of the regular army. The battalion presents a fine appearance; and as it moved down Broadway, the sidewalks and stores were crowded with thousands of spectators. The steeds are young, and well fitted to make a brilliant charge. The battalion at 2 o'clock left by the Central Railroad for Baltimore, *en route* for Fortress Monroe. The company raised in California, which recently arrived here, is the first in order of this battalion. The following are the principal officers:

Co. A, (of California,) Capt. REED.
Co. B, Capt. RICHARDS.
Co. C, Capt. RICE.
Co. D, Capt. WASHBURNE.
Co. K, Capt. HOLMAN.

Fifty men have been raised to form the nucleus of the Second Battalion, and it is expected that in two months it will be completed.

## Seventy-First Regiment Promenade Concert.

To-night, at the Academy of Music, the Seventy-First Regiment give a promenade concert. The object for which this concert has been undertaken is to raise funds in aid of a monument to the late Col. VOSBURGH, to whose able administrative talents the Regiment was so largely indebted for its early reputation, and who, during his connection with the Regiment, never wearied in his exertions in its behalf. Col. Vosburgh, as is well known, was in command of the Regiment on its first departure for Washington, in 1861, and died at the Navy-yard in that city during the Summer of that year. The Trustees of "Greenwood Cemetery" have donated to the Regiment a valuable plot in their grounds on condition that the regiment erect a suitable monument, and it is in furtherance of that object that it now makes this appeal. We hope the end will be attained.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—The New-York Juvenile Asylum, which adopts, in behalf of the State, the orphan and the outcast, and opens even to them the way to a happy life, is in a flourishing condition, as appears from the annual report for the past year. At the commencement of the past year there were 516 children in the institution, and during the year 957 children were committed. Of this number 442 were again discharged by magistrates and 262 by committee; 223 were indentured, 5 escaped and 5 died, leaving 473 remaining at the commencement of the present year. The average number for the year was 548, and the average time of each child in the asylum is six months. The asylum buildings, situated near the High Bridge, are now in a state of completeness, by which a higher condition of health and comfort is attained. The excellent system of juvenile emigration to the West, which was inaugurated by the directors of the institution, is working most beneficially. During that time over 1,000 children have been indentured in Illinois, and those of the earlier companies are now arriving at manhood and womanhood, and are entering upon their various careers in life. Sixty-four boys have joined the army, and are now in the field. Eleven are members of a company recruited by their pastor, Rev. Mr. TODD, of Washington County, Ill., mostly from his own church. This company, known in the regiment as the "Psalm Singing Company," went into one of the recent battles in Missouri chanting the beautiful words of the Twenty-third Psalm.

A NEW AND DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—An attempt was made, on Wednesday evening, to extensively circulate in this City new and well-executed counterfeit $5 bills on the Union Bank of Haverhill, Mass. CAROLINE HOUSE was arrested by Officer BOYD, charged with having passed one of the spurious notes upon WM. H. MIDDENDORF, of No. 218 Division-street. The accused also passed one upon Mrs. BENA SCHAFFER, of No. 162 Delancey-street, in payment for a table-cloth; also, upon JOSEPH WHITE, of No. 455 Grand-street, and CHRISTIAN RECK, of No. 177 Division-street. When the prisoner was arrested, she took from her pocket a paper which very much resembled the notes in question, and swallowed it so quickly that the officer had no opportunity to identify it. She was taken before Justice OSBORNE, and committed for examination in default of $1,000 bail. It is reported that more than twenty-five persons were at the Essex Market Court yesterday, all of whom say they have been swindled by a female who has passed off the spurious notes upon them, but, with the exception of some five or six, they could not identify the accused as the one who practiced the imposition.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY ON THE STEAMER ARAGO.—ISAIAH M. WORMLY and JOHN H. HARRIS (colored) were arrested yesterday afternoon and taken before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Court, charged with having stolen a trunk, containing wearing apparel valued at $53, the property of SAMUEL J. CORLEY, of Brooklyn. The goods were taken from the steamship *Arago*, just arrived from Port Royal. Some of the clothing was found in the possession of the accused. The magistrate held them to bail in the sum of $500 each to answer. BERNARD LEVY was arrested, charged with having received a portion of the stolen property. He was committed for trial.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest yesterday upon the body of THOMAS LARKIN, Jr., aged 6 years, residing at No. 202 East Seventeenth-street, who died from injuries received by having been run over by a horse and cart driven by THOMAS FEEBERG, a boy in the employ of JAMES LEE, of East Sixteenth-st. The jury censured LEE severely for allowing his horse to be driven by so incompetent a person.

ARREST FOR ROBBERY.—OSCAR CHURCH and JAMES ANDERSON were taken into custody yesterday, upon the complaint of THOMAS MCCORMACK, who alleges that the accused forcibly took from him the sum of $8 while they were in a saloon in Greene-street. The prisoners were held to bail in $500 each to answer, by Justice KELLY.

THE WOMEN OF TURKEY.—On Thursday evening Union Hall, Eighth-av., was crowded to its utmost capacity, many having to go away, unable to obtain even standing room, to hear Mr. C. OSCANYAN give an illustrated lecture on the "Women of Turkey." Turkish habits, social economy and household life were graphically described, and the lecture throughout was at once instructive and amusing.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.—Contrary to announcement, this regiment did not leave this City till yesterday in consequence of the non-arrival of the boat which was engaged to transport them, the evening previous. The regiment will probably proceed to Fortress Monroe direct. The Nineteenth Regiment has been consolidated with the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth.

SEVENTH REGIMENT DRILL.—The right wing of the Seventh Regiment will drill at the Armory, on Monday, the 16th inst., and the left wing on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 8 P. M., in fatigue uniform. The next promenade concert of the band takes place at the same room a week from Saturday.

FLETCHER ON THE AMAZON.—Rev. J. C. FLETCHER, a recognized authority on Brazilian topics, will deliver, on Wednesday night before the Mercantile Library Association, a lecture entitled "Up and Down the Amazon." Mr. FLETCHER "has been there," knows of what he speaks, and will give, at the Cooper Union, a lecture worth hearing.

LECTURES ON HEALTH TO LADIES.—Mrs. M. A. DIXON JONES, M. D., will give a course of five lectures in the Cooper Institute, to the ladies of New-York City on "Physiology, Laws of Health and the Diseases of Women and Children." The entire proceeds of the lectures will devoted to the Metropolitan Medical Institute. The first lecture will be given on Monday Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., free of charge.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BOUNTY FRAUD CASES.—The trial of Capt. CARTWRIGHT and Lieut. LAMBERT, indicted for conspiracy on the charge of attempting to defraud the Volunteer Bounty Committee of Kings County, out of bounty moneys, by presenting recruits who falsely swore that they were residents of Kings County, was concluded in the Court of Sessions yesterday. A great portion of the alleged fraudulent operations, it appears, transpired in New-York, and therefore was beyond the jurisdiction of this Court. The Judge, however, charged that if the parties were believed to have confederated themselves together in this County for the purpose of defrauding the Bounty Committee appointed by the Supervisors, by inducing parties to represent themselves as residents when they were not, and to enlist when under the required age, with the understanding that they were not to be troubled thereafter, the jury would bring the prisoners in guilty as charged in the indictment. The jury retired at 11 o'clock A. M., and came into Court at 5 o'clock, unable to agree upon a verdict. They were thereupon discharged and the prisoners were remanded for further action. The jury is understood to have been eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. It being intimated that one of the jurymen had been tampered with, the matter will probably undergo further investigation.

"DOING" SEA CAPTAINS OUT OF THEIR LINEN.—ASA CROSBY, lately the proprietor of a laundry at No. 89 Henry-street, Brooklyn, was arrested on the 10th inst., by Detective FROST, on the complaint of Capt. TIBBETTS, who charges him with having defrauded him out of clothing to the value of $50. As alleged, CROSBY obtained the clothing of some thirty masters of vessels in port for the purpose of washing them, and then removed to No. 1 Monroe-street, New-York, where he was arrested on the above complaint. It is estimated that the total amount of clothing thus obtained is worth about $1,000. Some had been sold, a portion had been pawned, and a few articles were recovered by the officer. The accused is held for a hearing.

KILLED BY FALLING DOWN STAIRS.—JAMES O'CONNER, a boarder at No. 59 Atlantic-street, fell down a flight of stairs on Thursday evening, and fractured his skull. He was conveyed to the City Hospital where he died during the night.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 14, 82½, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 88½, 89, 90.

## NEW-JERSEY.

CONVICTION OF MURDER.—JONATHAN PICKLE was, on Tuesday last, convicted in Morristown for the murder of his brother, FURMAN PICKLE. The prisoner was sentenced to twelve years hard labor in the State Prison.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.—Both Houses of the New-Jersey Legislature adjourned yesterday until Monday afternoon.

NEWARK CITY OFFICERS.—The period allowed by the Charter for the newly elected city officials of Newark to qualify, expires to-day.

## LAW REPORTS.

### Important to Counsel and Client—Delays and Defaults.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Sutherland, Ingraham and Clerke.

*Word vs. Ruckman et al.*—This was an appeal from an order denying the defendants' motion to open a default taken against them. The case was stated in the TIMES, of the 29th of July, 1862.

The motion to open the default was based upon the affidavit of counsel that a material witness was absent, and to the further fact that counsel were engaged in a trial before a Referee at the time the case was called.

The Court held that the first ground was good, if it had been taken at the trial—due dilligence having been shown on the part of the defendants. If it was not taken then, however, it was a neglect that could not be excused, for it would be trifling with the Court to permit a case to go to trial when a good reason existed for its postponement, which is conceded for the purpose of such a motion.

But it was shown, in opposition to the motion, that this objection was taken at the time, and the Justice at the Circuit passed upon it, refusing to allow the case to go off for the term. The Court was of opinion that even had the fact been shown that the Referee had been moved and refused to allow an adjournment to enable counsel to attend this trial, still the costly machinery of the Circuit could not be expected to stand still to suit the convenience of a Referee.

The order denying the motion was made by Justice BARNARD, at Chambers.

Appeal was taken, and, on motion, was now dismissed.

J. T. Williams for plaintiff; W. R. Beebe for defendants.

### Statute of Frauds—Delivery and Acceptance.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Mason—Feb. 13, 1863.

*Henry Daily vs. Casper Westervelt.*—This was an action to recover about $150, the price of certain brandy alleged to have been verbally ordered by the defendant at Staatsburgh, in April, 1862, of an agent of the plaintiff, a merchant doing business in the City New-York. The goods were shipped by the plaintiff on the Hudson River Railroad, directed to the defendant, and received by the station agent, who notified the defendant of their arrival. The defendant denied ordering the goods, refused to receive them, and the plaintiff, on being informed thereof, directed the agent to hold the goods, and that he would make the defendant pay for them. No part of the purchase money had been paid.

The defendants' counsel moved for a new suit, on the ground that the case showed that the defendant did not "accept and receive" the goods, and therefore that the plaintiff could not recover on the contract even if the making of it were not disputed. The Court granted the motion, with liberty to the plaintiff to argue the exceptions in the first instance at the General Term.

John Fitch for plaintiff; J. Spencer Van Cleef and Wm. Henry Arnoux for defendant.

### Action Against a Steamship Company to Recover for Personal Injuries.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

*John Lyons vs. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company.*—This was an action to recover of the defendants for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff while in the employ of one Patrick F. Lyons, who was performing a contract made with the defendants to do certain work in and about their dock, No. 44 North River.

The complaint alleged that while the plaintiff was engaged in unloading the steamship *Edinburgh*, under the direction of Patrick F. Lyons, through the carelessness, negligence and unskillfulness of the agents and servants of the defendants, the machinery used for hoisting the cargo from the hold gave way, and a piece of it hitting the plaintiff on the head, caused a compound fracture of the skull, from which he was long confined, and that there is danger that he will never fully recover from the injury. It was alleged that the machinery used was inadequate to sustain the strain to which it was subjected, and that the defendants had full notice of the fact, but did not attend to it. The damages claimed were $5,000.

The defence was a general denial of carelessness or negligence on the part of the defendants, with an allegation that the plaintiff was injured by reason and in consequence of his own negligence, and the negligence of the other servants in the employ of the defendants, without any breach of duty on their part.

Sealed verdict ordered for Monday.

Edward J. Wilson for plaintiff; Platt, Gerard & Buckley for defendant.

### Surrogate's Court.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

*Will of Ex-Mayor Mickle.*—The will of Andrew H. Mickle, formerly Mayor of this City, was now admitted to probate, making no provisions of public interest. His farm and residence at Bayside, Long Island, known as "Bay Lawn," are left to his widow during her natural life, and after her death they go to such of the children as shall then be living. The widow is also provided with an annuity of $3,000, all of which is to be taken in lieu of dower.

The residue of the testator's estate is to be invested by the Executors, and the income to be divided among the children, and to go to their heirs, or the heirs of any one of them, after their decease. An annuity of $250 is to be paid by the Executors to Annie Havemeyer. George W. Matsell is one of the Executors. By a codicil three grandchildren are to have $5,000 each.

*Wills admitted.*—The wills of Susanah Horton, Eliza Moore, Richard K. Haight, George W. Littell, Mary A. Hartman and Prudence Walker are admitted to Probate.

### Chambers.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

*Newell et als. vs. Tray et als.*—Settled.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**....FEB. 13, 1863.

| | |
|---|---|
| $24,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 94⅜ | 100 Pacific M. S. Co. b10 167¼ |
| 20,000 do. 94⅜ | 50 do. opg. 167¼ |
| 1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 96⅜ | 175 do. opg. 167 |
| 20,000 do. 97 | 50 do. b10. 167 |
| 5,000 U. S. 6s. '74, Cou. 89 | 100 do. opg. 166¾ |
| 30,000 Treas. 7 3.10 p. ct. | 50 do. s60 166 |
| Notes 102⅞ | 300 N. Y. Cen. R. s15 118 |
| 14,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C. 95⅜ | 150 do. s30. 118 |
| 15,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90 62⅜ | 50 do. 118⅛ |
| 22,000 Mo. State 6s 66 | 750 Erie Railway 74¼ |
| 20,000 do. b10 66 | 100 do. s10 74¼ |
| 8,000 do. 65⅞ | 300 do. s20 74⅜ |
| 4,000 Louisiana St. 6s 75 | 50 Hud. Riv. R. 94⅜ |
| 1,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76, Co. 126 | 450 do. 94⅛ |
| 8,000 Erie 4th M. Bs. 101 | 500 Harlem R. 34⅜ |
| 3,000 Buf., N. Y. & E. 1M. 104 | 150 Harlem R. Pref. 70 |
| 2,000 Hud. R. 1st m. 119 | 15 Mich. Cen. R. 95⅛ |
| 1,000 Harlem R. 3d M. 106 | 100 do. s45 95⅜ |
| 4,000 Mich. C. 8s conv. | 100 do. s30 95⅛ |
| 1st M. S. F. Bds. 120⅛ | 100 do. 95⅛ |
| 1,000 Mich. S. 2d M. 101 | 200 do. 95⅜ |
| 500 do. 102 | 100 do. b10 95⅝ |
| 21,000 Mich. So. S. F. 112⅜ | 100 do. b30 96 |
| 2,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds. 125 | 100 Mich. S. & N. I. R. 57⅛ |
| 15,000 A. & T. H. I. B. 89 | 50 do. s45 57⅜ |
| 5,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M. 71 | 25 do. s45 57⅜ |
| 1,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M. 43 | 400 do. 57⅜ |
| 3,000 Mil. & P. du C. 1st m. 111⅜ | 100 do. 57⅞ |
| 14,000 Clev. & Tol. s. f. 111⅜ | 100 do. b10 57⅛ |
| 10,000 Clev. & P. 4th M. 81 | 50 M. S. & N. I. G. S. 105⅜ |
| 10,000 do. 80⅛ | 100 do. s30. 105 |
| 100 Det. M. & Tol. Bds. 104 | 50 do. s30. 104⅜ |
| 20 Bank of N. Y. 111 | 40 do. s45. 104⅜ |
| 15 Bank of Commerce 91 | 125 Panama R. 162 |
| 20 Am. Ex. Bank 97 | 100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. 90⅜ |
| 50 Metropolitan Bank 103 | 50 do. 90 |
| 60 Shoe & Leather Bk. 98 | 1000 Clev. & Pittsb. R. 68 |
| 10,000 Amer. Gold 155¾ | 200 do. s30 68 |
| 5,000 do. s10 155¾ | 100 do. s10 68 |
| 35,000 do. 155⅜ | 100 do. s60 68 |
| 25,000 do. b10. 155⅜ | 100 do. s60 68⅛ |
| 135,000 do. 155⅜ | 100 do. s30 68⅛ |
| 20,000 do. s10. 155⅜ | 100 do. s30 68⅛ |
| 5,000 do. s10. 155⅜ | 1300 do. b30. 69 |
| 30,000 do. b10. 155⅝ | 2000 do. 68⅛ |
| 30,500 do. b30. 156 | 700 do. 68⅛ |
| 10,000 do. b15. 156 | 300 do. b30 68⅛ |
| 20,000 do. b30. 156⅛ | 300 do. s10 68⅛ |
| 50 Cit. Gas Co. Br'n 98 | 100 Gal. & Chi. R. 92⅛ |
| 50 do. 98⅛ | 100 do. s15 92⅜ |
| 100 Penn. Coal C. ex d. 126 | 200 do. 92⅜ |
| 100 Cumb. Coal Pref. 19⅛ | 300 Chi. & R. Is. R. b10 91⅜ |
| 50 do. 19⅜ | 300 do. b30 91⅜ |
| 100 do. b30 19⅜ | 300 do. s10 91⅛ |
| 150 Bruns. City L. Co. 6 | 300 do. 91⅛ |
| 270 Chic. & N. W. 18 | 6 Mil. & P. Du C. R. 33⅜ |
| 100 do. 17⅜ | 50 Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R. 65 |
| 16 Chic. & Alton Pref. 83⅜ | 200 do. 64 |
| 100 Rome & Water. R. 84 | 50 Alton & T. H. R. 33 |
| 36 Little Miami R. 146 | 50 Alton & T. H. Pref. 66 |

SECOND BOARD.

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|---|---|
| $11,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 95 | 1600 Erie Railway 74¼ |
| 2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou 96⅜ | 300 do. s30 74 |
| 20,000 do. 96⅞ | 100 Erie R. Pref. 99⅜ |
| 5,000 Treas. 7 3.10 ℔ ct. | 500 Harlem R. Prefd. 70 |
| Notes 103 | 200 Mich. Cen. R. 95⅜ |
| 40,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 95¼ | 500 M. S. & N. I. R. 58¼ |
| 5,000 do. 95⅛ | 100 do. s30 58⅛ |
| 15,000 U. S. D. N. 154⅜ | 350 do. 59⅛ |
| 20,000 Tennessee 6s, '90. 62⅜ | 400 do. 58⅞ |
| 20,000 Mo. St. 6s 65⅞ | 50 Alton & T. H. R. 32⅜ |
| 58,000 do. 66 | 500 M. S. & N. I. G. 105⅜ |
| 10,000 do. b30 66⅜ | 150 do. 105⅜ |
| 5,000 do. 66⅛ | 300 Ill. Cen. R Scrip 90⅛ |
| 5,000 do. 66⅛ | 10 Cle., Col. & Cin. R. 158 |
| 1,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. '77 107 | 500 Cleve. & Pitts. R. 69 |
| 1,000 Kentucky St. 6s. 100⅜ | 300 do. 69⅛ |
| 1,000 N. C. St. 6s 75 | 400 do. 69¼ |
| 2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 105⅛ | 300 do. b30 69⅜ |
| 4,500 Pitt. F. W. & C 3d. 84⅛ | 300 do. s60 69 |
| 5,000 do. 85 | 1200 do. 69⅛ |
| 20,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st M. 106 | 900 do. 70 |
| 10,000 A. & T. H 2d m. prf. 92 | 100 do. 69⅞ |
| 20 Am. Ex. Bank 96⅛ | 50 Gal. & Chic. R. 92 |
| 77,000 Amer. Gold 155⅜ | 150 do. 92⅛ |
| 50,000 do. s10 155⅜ | 50 do. 92⅜ |
| 50,000 do. s30. 154⅜ | 1400 Clev. & Tol. R. 90 |
| 60,000 do. 155⅜ | 1000 do. b30 90¼ |
| 50,000 do. 155⅞ | 500 do. s30 90 |
| 25,000 do. b30 156⅛ | 100 do. 90⅜ |
| 150 Pac. M. S. Co. 166⅜ | 150 Chic. & R. I. R. 91⅛ |
| 50 do. s60. 165⅜ | 100 C., B. & Q. Rd. 108 |
| 40 do. 166 | 50 Chic. & N. W. R. 18 |
| 50 do. b15. 167 | 37 T. & Wabash 51 |
| 800 N. Y. Cen. R. 118 | |

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $10,000 Trea. 7 3.10 ℔ ct. | 400 Harlem Railroad 34⅜ |
| Notes 102⅝ | 200 M. S. & N. I. R 57⅜ |
| 40,000 do. 102⅜ | 100 do. s3 57⅞ |
| 5,000 U. S. 6s. 1 yr. C. 95⅜ | 500 do. b10 58⅜ |
| 10,000 U. S. D. N's 153⅜ | 650 do. 58 |
| 5,000 do. 153⅞ | 300 M. S. & N. I. G. 105⅜ |
| 165,000 Amer. Gold 155⅜ | 10 do. 106 |
| 90,000 do. b3 155⅜ | 10 do. 105⅞ |
| 100 Pac. Mail Stm. Co. 166⅜ | 200 Clev. & Pitts. R. b3 68⅜ |
| 100 do. 166⅛ | 100 do. 68⅜ |
| 250 do. s3 166⅜ | 100 do. s3 68⅜ |
| 100 N. Y. Cen. R. opg. 118⅜ | 200 do. 68⅜ |
| 650 Erie Railway 74⅜ | 100 do. 68⅞ |
| 100 Erie Railway Pref. 99⅜ | 800 do. b3 69 |
| 300 Hudson River R. 94⅜ | 900 Clev. & Tol. R. 99 |
| 100 do. s10 94⅜ | 200 Chic. & R. I. R. 91⅜ |

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $5,000 U. S. Coupons 96⅜ | 1200 Hud. R. R. 95 |
| 5,000 Treas. 7 3.10 ℔ c. | 600 M. S. & N. I. R. 59 |
| Notes 102⅞ | 700 do. 59⅛ |
| 1,000 Debt Certificates 95⅞ | 200 do. s10 59⅛ |
| 20,000 do. 95⅜ | 100 do. 59⅛ |
| 228,000 American Gold 155⅞ | 400 M. S. & N. I. G. 105⅜ |
| 30,000 do. 155⅜ | 2200 Clev. & Pitt. R. 70 |
| 10,000 U. S. D. Nts 154⅜ | 1000 do. b10 70 |
| 1,000 Mo. St. 6s 66⅛ | 500 do. s30 70 |
| 7,000 do. 66⅛ | 200 do. 69⅞ |
| 3,000 Miss. & Mo. L'd G. | 300 Galena & Chi 92⅜ |
| Bonds 60 | 200 Clev. & Tol. Rd. 90⅜ |
| 200 Penn Coal Co. 127 | 650 Chi. & R. I. Rd. 91⅛ |
| 50 Pacific M S. Co. 166⅛ | 300 do. 91⅞ |
| 200 Erie R 74⅜ | 400 do. 92 |
| 600 do. 74⅛ | 100 do. b3 92 |
| 200 do. b3 74⅜ | 50 Chi., Bur. & Q. R. 108⅛ |
| 400 do. s30 74⅜ | 50 P., Ft. W. & C. R. 65 |

FRIDAY, Feb. 13—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin advanced 1½ ℔ cent. to-day, as compared with the last price of Thursday night, selling at 155⅜@155⅞, the speculators for the rise assuming that the close vote on the Banking bill in the Senate would defeat the measure in the House of Representatives, and thus throw the Government back on further large issues of United States Notes of legal tender. This assumption is not only a violent one as respects the conclusion of the House on the Banking bill, but is wholly inconsistent with the proposed amendments in the Senate to the Loan and Treasury bill. These amendments, the principal of which restricts the further issue of United States Notes in the Currency form, are understood to reflect, in a large degree, the views of the Secretary of the Treasury. He believes that the volume of Government Currency ought not to be, and need not be increased. If any other uniform Currency should be required by the business of the country, he would much prefer to have it take the secured Banking form, thereby aiding the sale and permanent disposition of the Public Stocks, and conserving the Public Credit. In this he may, perhaps, overestimate the practical usefulness of the measure. But he professes no great immediate dependence upon it in the conduct of the War, at the same time deprecating the further considerable increase of the Treasury Currency, the authority for which he would prefer to have restricted to the narrowest limits in the Loan bill.

The French mediation correspondence may have had some additional influence on the Gold speculation to-day; but this will be of short duration, as nearly every one is pleased with the answer of Mr. SEWARD, and all believe it conclusive of the question in its present form. The English news by the *Etna* to-day, shows that the nature of the answer of the Government at Washington was generally anticipated in London. The same news advises that the Bank of England has further advanced the rate of interest to 5 ℔ cent. per annum.

On the Stock Exchange the Government Stocks and Treasury paper were again in steady demand. The Railway Bonds were firmer than yesterday, and the Railway Share speculation sympathized with the rise in Gold, and a fresh movement for the advance in prices appeared to develop itself in Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Michigan Southern Common Shares. The New-York Roads were also firm, and Erie in good demand at higher figures than on Thursday. The extent of the daily business on the General Share list is not yet equal to January, but the improvement is very decided to-day on the several descriptions referred to. At the Second Regular Board, and also at the 4 o'clock Public Board, the general demand for Stocks increased, and a strong feeling was shown in Erie and nearly all the Western Shares. The following prices were finally made as compared with Friday night:

| | Thur. | Frid. | | Thur. | Frid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Coin | 154⅛ | 155⅜ | Harlem | 34⅜ | 34⅞ |
| U.S.C.H. Notes | 152⅜ | 151⅜ | Harlem Pref. | 70 | 70 |
| Tennessees | 61⅞ | 62⅜ | Mich. Central | 95 | 95⅜ |
| Missouris | 65⅜ | 66 | Mich. Southern | 57⅛ | 59⅛ |
| N. Y. Central | 118 | 118 | Mich Guarant'd | 105 | 105⅜ |
| Erie | 73⅞ | 74⅜ | Illinois Central | 79⅜ | 90⅜ |
| Erie Preferred | 99⅜ | 99⅜ | Pittsburgh | 68⅛ | 69⅞ |
| Hudson | 94 | 95 | Galena | 92⅜ | 92⅜ |
| Toledo | 89⅜ | 90⅜ | Rock Island | 90⅜ | 91⅜ |
| Pacific Mail | 166⅜ | 166 | 7-30 Tr. Notes | 102⅜ | 102⅞ |

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The demand improved over the early part of the week:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 111⅜ | Chatham | 82 |
| Manhattan | 132 | Bank of North America | 95 |
| Merchants' | 99 | Hanover | 86 |
| Mechanics' | 105⅜ | Metropolitan | 102 |
| Union | 100 | Grocers' | 90 |
| America | 111 | Nassau | 102 |
| Butchers' & Drovers' | 112 | Shoe and Leather | 98 |
| Seventh Ward | 125 | Corn Exchange | 98 |
| Commerce | 90⅜ | Continental | 86 |
| Broadway | 140 | Importers' and Traders' | 96 |
| American Exchange | 97 | Park | 115 |

There was a recovery in the Railway Mortgages from yesterday's bidding:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central 6s | 117 | Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c, '75 | 125 |
| N. Y. C. 7s, 64 | 104 | T. H. & Alt. 2ds, pref. | 90 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 | 122 | Chi. & N. W. s. f. | 107⅛ |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76 | 126 | Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d S. | 71 |
| Erie firsts, '68 | 120 | Chi. & N. W. seconds | 42⅜ |
| Erie thirds, '83 | 121 | Del., Lack. & W. 1sts | 121 |
| Erie fourths, '80 | 111 | Tol. & Wab. firsts | 106 |
| B., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77 | 104 | Tol. & Wab. seconds | 90 |
| Hud. firsts, '69 | 119 | Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds. | 90 |
| Hudson seconds s. f. '85 | 122⅛ | Mil. & P. Du Ch. firsts | 111 |
| Hudson thirds, '75 | 106 | Clev. & Tol. s. f. | 111⅜ |
| Harlem seconds, '64 | 103⅛ | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts | 118 |
| Har. thirds, '68 | 105 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds | 105 |
| Mich. Cen. 8 p c., '69-'72 | 122 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds | 84⅜ |
| Mich. C. n. f. 8 ℔ c., '82 | 129⅛ | Clev. & Pitts. firsts | 105 |
| Mich. So. 7 ℔ ct. seconds | 101 | Clev. & Pitts. fourths | 80⅛ |
| M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p. c. | 112 | | |

The market for money is very quiet at 7 per cent. to the Stock Brokers, and 6@7 per cent. on prime Merchant paper. Exchange on London is 171@171½ per cent. for Saturday's mail.

Messrs. JACOB HALLET, late with BLAKE BROTHERS & Co., and RICHARD H. CROMWELL, cashier of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, have organized a new house for the transaction of a commission business, in the negotiation of commercial paper and foreign exchange, under the style of HALLET & CROMWELL.

The London *Times* of the 28th, received by the *Etna*, says:

> "Money was in great demand in the Stock Exchange to-day for short periods, and 3½ ℔ cent. was paid, being 1 ℔ cent. above the rate current yesterday. Subsequently the general charge was 3 ℔ cent. At the Bank, also, there was a good demand, but the rate in the open market is still slightly below the minimum at that establishment.
>
> An issue of £300,000 in first mortgage 7 ℔ cent. bonds has been offered by the Marietta and Cincinnati Railway Company, a line of 157 miles in Ohio, which was reorganized in 1860, after long difficulties. The price of issue is 71, payable between now and November."

The same paper thus notices and quotes American securities:

| American Securities, &c. | Closing Prices. | Business done. Money. | Account. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maryland 5 ℔ cent | 71 @ 73 | | |
| United States 5 ℔ cent., 1874 | 56 @ 58 | 57⅛ | |
| Virginia State 5 ℔ cent | 48 @ 50 | | |
| Virginia State 6 ℔ cent | 45 @ 47 | | |
| Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880, 7 ℔ cent | 69 @ 70 | 70 | |
| Do. 7 ℔ ct. Penn., 1877 | 70 @ 71 | 70⅜ | ⅜ |
| Erie shares | 46⅛ @ 47⅛ | 42⅜ | |
| Do. 7 ℔ cent. Pref | 65 @ 67 | | |
| Do. 7 ℔ ct., 1st Mtg., 1867 | 81 @ 83 | | |
| Do. 7 ℔ ct., 2d Mtg., 1859 | 75 @ 80 | | |
| Do. 7 ℔ ct., 3d Mtg., 1883 | 72 @ 74 | 73 | |
| Do. 7 ℔ cent., 4th Mtg | 65 @ 70 | | |
| Do. 7 ℔ cent., 5th Mtg | 63 @ 68 | | |
| Illinois Cen. 6 ℔ ct., 1875 | 78 @ 80 | | |
| Do. 7 ℔ cent., 1875 | 75 @ 77 | | |
| Do. $100 shares, $90 paid | 40⅛ @ 39⅜d. | 40 39⅜d | |
| Do. $100 shares, all paid | 53⅛ @ 54⅛ | | |
| Mich. Cen., 8 ℔ ct., c., '69 | 75 @ 80 | | |
| Do., (sink. fund,) 1st m., do., 82 | 75 @ 80 | | |
| Mich. S. & N. Ind. 7 ℔ ct., (sink. fund,) 1885 | 68 @ 72 | | |
| Do. $100 shares | 25 @ 28 | | |
| N. Y. Central 6 ℔ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883 | 68 @ 72 | 69 | |
| Do. 7 ℔ cent., 1864 | 65 @ 70 | 65 | |
| Do. 7 ℔ cent. (sinking fund,) 1876 | 75 @ 80 | | |
| Do. do. con. bonds, 1876 | 75 @ 80 | | |
| Do. $100 shares | 68 @ 72 | | |
| Panama R. R., 1st M., 7 ℔ cent., 1865 | 103 @105 | | |
| Do. 2d M., 7 ℔ cent, '72 | 103 @105 | | |
| Penn. Cen. 6 ℔ cent | 75 @ 78 | | |
| Do., 2d M., con. 6 ℔ ct | 87 @ 89 | 87⅜ | 8 |
| Do. $50 shares | 39⅛ @ 40⅛ | 39¾ | |
| Philadelphia & Reading $50 shares | 25 @ 28 | | |

The first passenger train on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad came through on Tuesday from Meadville to Ravenna. The train contained the Directors of the Road, with several invited guests.

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the first week in February were:

| | 1862. | 1863. |
|---|---|---|
| Passengers | $2,555 46 | $5,180 95 |
| Freight | 10,168 65 | 14,900 29 |
| Total | $12,724 11 | $20,081 24 |
| Increase | | 7,357 13 |

The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods, at the port of New-York, during the past week, were $791,017, against $959,261 same week last year, and $1,083,239, the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

| | CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs. | Value. | WAREHOUSED. Pkgs. | Value. | WITHDRAWN. Pkgs. | Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mf. of Wool | 652 | $266,477 | 164 | $67,316 | 265 | $101,936 |
| Mf. of Cot'n | 326 | 80,525 | 96 | 22,864 | 166 | 51,875 |
| Mf. of Silk | 195 | 129,248 | 20 | 14,436 | 64 | 52,750 |
| Mf. of Flax | 761 | 121,546 | 39 | 9,253 | 208 | 51,997 |
| Miscellan's | 474 | 55,523 | 2,780 | 23,829 | 20 | 6,286 |
| Total | 2,408 | $653,319 | 3,099 | $137,698 | 723 | $264,904 |
| | | 137,698 | | | | 653,319 |

Total entered....$791,017 Total marketed....$918,223

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $4,361,729 72, (including $129,000 for Customs;) payments, $1,642,084 99; balance, $9,725,432 93.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

NEW SCALE OF PRICES.

We are now filling orders for Revenue Stamps at the following rates:
Amounts of $25 or more, 2 per cent. discount.
Amounts of $50 or more, 3 per cent. discount.
Amounts of $100 or more, 4 per cent. discount.
Amounts of $500 or more, 4½ per cent. discount.
This is the most liberal scale yet made, and better than Government rates.
Orders are now filled simply by the denomination of Stamps, and not kind, as any Stamp can now be used on any instrument, if of the right amount.
Orders promptly filled on receipt of funds.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No 2 Wall-st.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 13, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 57 bbls. Ashes, 10,464 bbls. Flour, 281 bbls. and 1,432 bags Corn Meal, 543 bushels Wheat, 8,954 bushels Corn, 6,872 bushels Rye, 265 bushels Barley, 6,925 bushels Oats, 1,260 bushels Malt, 5,195 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,133 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 40 bbls., at $8 62½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Has been in moderate demand at former rates.

CANDLES—Have been lightly dealt in at unchanged prices.

CHEMICALS—Have been less sought after, but have not varied materially in value.

COCOA—A fair business was transacted in Guayaquil, but on terms not made public.

COFFEE—Rio was purchased to the extent of 4,700 bags, part at 32½c. ℔ ℔.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been moderately dealt in at 34½@35c. ℔ ℔. Other kinds have been quiet.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand, and Middlings have been depressed at 92c. ℔ ℔.

DYEWOODS—Were steady, but quiet; stocks limited.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand at an advance of about 10c. ℔ bbl., in view of the improvement in Gold and Sterling exchange. The reported sales since our last comprise 19,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 70@$6 95; poor to choice extra State at $7 10@$7 75, chiefly at $7 15@$7 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 60@$7 75, ℔ bbl.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $6 70 | @$6 95 |
| Extra State | 7 10 | @ 7 75 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 7 15 | @ 9 00 |
| Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds | 7 60 | @ 7 75 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 7 80 | @ 9 00 |
| Extra Genesee | 7 75 | @ 9 00 |
| Interior to Choice Extra Missouri | 7 80 | @ 9 00 |

Southern Flour is in fair demand, and is firmer; sales 1,600 bbls., at $7 45@$7 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 95@$9 25 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 25@$10 50 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales 1,400 bbls. Extra, at $7 20@$9 10 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is moderately inquired for, at $3 50@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate request at $4 10 for Jersey, $4 90 for MARSH's Caloric, and $4 90 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—All kinds have been less active, at about previous figures.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet, at 24½c.@25c. and 15¼c.@16c., respectively.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand, and prices have again advanced 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. Sales since our last, 154,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 85; Amber Western, at $1 69@$1 72; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 63@$1 68; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 62@$1 68; Milwaukee Club, at $1 50@$1 64; Chicago Spring, at $1 38@$1 55; Red State and Jersey at $1 70@$1 71 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in less demand, at irregular rates. Sales since our last, 82,000 bushels, at 92c.@93c., for shipping Mixed Western; 88c.@91c. for Eastern do.; 78c.@88c. for Unsound, and 96c. for Yellow Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues quiet, at $1 03@$1 12, according to quality, ℔ bushel. Sales, 1,200 bushels. Oats continue in fair request, including Canada, at 72½c.@75c.; Western, at 73c.@76c.; State, at 75c.@76½c., ℔ bushel. Barley rules quiet, at $1 45@$1 60 ℔ bushel. Sales, 1,500 bushels. Small lots of Barley Malt were purchased at $1 60 ℔ bushel.

*Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending Feb. 9, 1863.*

| | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 13,095 | 5,459 |
| Wheat, bushels | 86,927 | 9,676 |
| Corn, bushels | 267,810 | 6,365 |
| Oats, bushels | 60,486 | 14,154 |
| Rye, bushels | 22,808 | 328 |
| Barley, bushels | 9,881 | 746 |

*Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to Feb. 9.*

| | 1863. | 1862. | 1861. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 78,244 | 137,882 | 134,670 |
| Wheat, bushels | 447,522 | 865,363 | 738,353 |
| Corn, bushels | 715,375 | 617,805 | 964,549 |
| Oats, bushels | 262,725 | 83,650 | 52,233 |
| Rye, bushels | 53,058 | 80,212 | 48,223 |
| Barley, bushels | 43,074 | 64,036 | 60,173 |

*Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago.*

| | Feb. 9, '63. | Feb. 2, '63. | Feb. 10, '62. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 56,868 | 43,571 | 28,850 |
| Wheat, bushels | 1,265,177 | 1,139,607 | 2,563,949 |
| Corn, bushels | 1,674,947 | 1,341,687 | 2,040,509 |

HEMP—Has been in less demand, including Manila at 12½c.@12¾c. for large, and 12¾c.@13. for small lots, ℔ ℔.

HAY—North River continues in good request at 85c.@$1 ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New have been in fair demand at 20c.@28c., according to quality, ℔ ℔.

IRON—Was held very firmly, though the demand was not active.

LATHS—Have been in moderate request at uniform prices.

LEAD—Has been in limited demand, including Pig, at $9 25@$9 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.

MOLASSES—The principal sales were 530 bbls., old and new crop, New-Orleans, at 42c.@55c.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and prices somewhat nominal.

OILS—Have been less active, but prices have been well supported. Crude Whale, 93c.@65c.; Crude Sperm, $1 75@$1 78; Linseed at $1 45@$1 47, for immediate, and $1 48@$1 50 for future delivery, and Petroleum at previous rates, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active to-day. Sales having been confined to 750 bbls. at $14 50@$14 75 for old Mess; $16 50@$16 75 for new Mess; and $11 50@$13 62½ for old and new Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand, at 7¼c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon continues in lively request, at 7¼c.@9½c. ℔ ℔., sales, 2,500 boxes. Lard is unaltered; sales 2,850 tcs. and bbls., at 10¾c.@11¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in fair request, at former rates; sales since our last, 550 bbls., at $13@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@ $12 75 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $22 @$23 ℔ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Butter is in more demand at 17c.@22c. for poor to choice Western, and 22c.@27c. for common to very choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is in good request, to-day, at 11c.@14½c., the latter rate for choice, ℔ ℔.

*Receipts of Hogs at Chicago week ending Feb. 7:*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1863 | 62,92 |
| 1862 | 46,37 |
| 1861 | 15,81 |
| 1860 | 7,54 |

*Hog Trade of Chicago from Oct. 1 to Feb. 7:*

| Season. | Received. | Shipped. |
|---|---|---|
| 1862-63 | 1,118,230 | 253,13 |
| 1861-62 | 664,669 | 154,86 |
| 1860-61 | 309,104 | 126,01 |

RICE—Was inactive, sales having been confined to small lots of East India at $7 75@$7 87½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Clover has attracted more attention at 10c.@11½c. for inferior to very choice, ℔ ℔. Nothing really new in other kinds.

SPELTER—Has been vere quiet at former rates.

SUGARS—Were in more request, but at easier prices. Sales, 850 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10½c.@12½c., and Cuba at 10½c. ℔ ℔. The Messrs. STUART have reduced their prices, and now quote: Best quality Loaf, 15½c.; do., Crushed, 15c.; Granulated, 14½c.; Ground, 14½c.; White, A. 14c. cash, ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—Continues in fair demand; sales 257 hhds. Kentucky at 16c.@30c.; 66 hhds. Stems, on private terms; and 120 cases Seed Leaf at 19c.@29c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 180,000 ℔s., at 11½c.@12c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in ress request, but quite stiffly held.

TIN—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Straits, at 46¼c.@46½c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, reached 4,200 bbls., in lots, at 55c.@58c., mainly within the range, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS.—The market was somewhat brisker to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 14,000 bushels Corn, in bulk and bags, at 5d.@5½d. per bushel; 3,000 pkgs. Provisions at 20s.@30s. by sailing vessels, and 60s.@70s. by steamer; and 140 tons Clover Seed, also by steamer, at 70s. per ton. For London, 1,600 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.@3s. per bbl., 12,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d. in bulk, per bushel. For Bristol, 7,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 8¾d. per bushel. For Glasgow, 60 pkgs. Provisions at 30s. and 25 hhds. Tallow at 25s. per ton. For Cork and orders, a British ship, with Grain, at 6s. 6d. per quarter.

## Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Manchester | Feb. 14 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| North American | Feb. 14 | Portland | Liverpool. |
| Hansa | Feb. 14 | New-York | Southampton |
| Europa | Feb. 18 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| Borussia | Feb. 21 | New-York | Southampton |
| Etna | Feb. 21 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Asia | Feb. 25 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| City of Washington | Feb. 28 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Canada | Mar. 4 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| China | Mar. 11 | New-York | Liverpool. |

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bavaria | Jan. 28 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Etna | Jan. 28 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Anglo-Saxon | Jan. 29 | Liverpool | Portland. |
| Asia | Jan. 31 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| City of Washington | Feb. 4 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Nova Scotian | Feb. 5 | Liverpool | Portland. |
| Canada | Feb. 7 | Liverpool | Boston. |
| Hammonia | Feb. 11 | Southampton | New-York. |
| City of Baltimore | Feb. 11 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| China | Feb. 14 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Arabia | Feb. 21 | Liverpool | Boston. |
| Teutonia | Feb. 25 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Australasian | Feb. 28 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Borussia | Mar. 11 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Saxonia | Mar. 25 | Southampton | New-York. |

## Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *Hansa* and *City of Manchester* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

## Steamers for the Southern Coast.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For New-Orleans | Steamer Columbia | Feb. 12. |
| For Beaufort and Port Royal | Steamer Mary Sanford | Feb. 14. |

## Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P M.

VALENTINES.

THIS IS ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.
NO MORE
ANTEDILUVIAN VALENTINES.
STRONG'S NOVELTIES.

Away with old worn out designs!
Down with hackneyed Valentines!
Go to STRONG's whose pictures all
Are unique—original.
Poetry, by genius wrought,
Prose replete with tender thought,
Humor that might well delight
E'en a sour-faced anchorite,
And pictorial displays
That would Comus' self amaze,
STRONG is offering on the shrine
Of Love's saint, SAINT VALENTINE.

T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., N. Y.

ELEGANT AMUSEMENT.

"NEWTON'S ALBUMEN COLORS,"
FOR PAINTING THE PHOTOGRAPH.

The colors are liquid, and with the directions that accompany each box, any person, though not an artist, may color the Cartes de Visite, or any Albumen picture, in a beautiful manner, and very rapidly. The pictures thus colored seem to have been done in the process of taking, the finish of the surface not being the least disturbed, the shading perfect, colors rich and full. The flesh color in particular is perfectly natural. For coloring the fancy copies of engravings and the new flower studies, they are equally as well adapted as the portraits from life.

CAUTION.—Persons are cautioned against a worthless article offered for sale, in shape and style similar to the genuine. See that you get the "NEWTON'S" Prepared Colors, with the names of the Sole Agents for the United States, J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston, on each box.

A neat, black walnut box holds the colors in bottles, which are fixed to be easily used. Price to artists, per box, $3, or with a large bottle of Reducing Liquid, $3 25.

Persons interested are invited to call and see Specimens painted with these Colors.

On the wholesale Agent, J. E. TILTON & CO., No. 161 Washington-st., Boston.
In New-York, on D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway.
WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway.
SCOVILL'S MANUFACTURING CO., No. 4 Beekman-st.
Where also the colors may be had.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
GEORGE'S
PATENT HAIR CRIMPER.

On account of the great demand for this indispensable article to every lady's toilet, we have been unable to supply the market. We have just made arrangements with the patentee to keep a large supply on hand, so as to fill all orders immediately, either
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
We also continue to furnish our friends with the "ELEGANT IMPROVED SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC SEWING-MACHINES,"
Which are considered by judges the best machines now offered to the public. Send for circulars.
H. G. SUPLEE, No. 537 Broadway.

WATER-PROOF
VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.

These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by
JAMES R. DEY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
Will dispatch their next Express for Newbern and Port Royal on or about the 18th of February.
For particulars apply at our office, No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished marble mantels, &c., &c., is at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

WORTH $50—RECEIPT FOR MANUFACTURING French Brandy, superior to any imitation in market. Sent free by mail for $1. Address Dr. JOHN P. HOFF, No. 61 Jackson-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—E. VATET'S HAIR-DRESSING ESTablishment has removed from No. 655 to No. 839 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., up stairs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 14, 1863.

### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PROMENADE CONCERT.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—German Opera—FIDELIO.
WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS.
WALLACK'S—HENRIETTE.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THE PHANTOM—THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING—Afternoon and Evening.
THEATRE FRANCAIS—LA ROSE DE ST. FLEUR.
IRVING HALL—CONCERT AND RECITATIONS.
NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR.

☞ THE TIMES IN PHILADELPHIA.—The TIMES is delivered daily to Subscribers in almost all parts of the city by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 106 South Third-street.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

The news from the Southwest this morning is of an important character. The rebels are said to be again advancing up the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, having already reached Okoloma, where they are trying to repair that portion of the road destroyed by Gen. GRANT. They are also hurrying troops to Vicksburgh, in anticipation of the attack there. It is asserted that a large part of the Army of Virginia is already there, and that Mobile has been left with only four thousand men, the rest having been sent to swell the Vicksburgh host. The railroad from Selma, Ala., to Meridian, Miss., has been completed, and the concentration of the rebel forces is thus rendered an easy matter. A barge, loaded with coal for the *Queen of the West*, ran the Vicksburgh blockade on Sunday last.

A dispatch from Cairo informs us that the levees on the Mississippi side of the river have been cut by our forces twelve miles below Helena, at Yazoo Pass, also at Greenville, and on the Louisiana side, opposite Lake Providence.

A letter to the St. Louis *Democrat* explains the above important movement, in progress under Gen. GRANT'S direction, having for its object the reduction of the rebel stronghold at Vicksburgh. A large force has been sent to Yazoo Pass, on the left bank of the Mississippi, about seven miles below Helena. It leads into Yazoo River some distance from its mouth. Gen. GRANT, by cutting the levee of this pass, floods an immense extent of the enemy's country, and opens communication for small gunboats and steamboats through to a point in the rear of Vicksburgh. By these means it is supposed he will be able to capture the enemy's transport fleet, now safely protected in the Yazoo River by the rebel batteries at Haines' Bluff; and at the same time transport a large land force with which to cut off the Vicksburgh army from communication with the interior.

Letters from Winchester, Va., say that troops are concentrating at that point, but for what purpose is not stated.

We learn from Harper's Ferry of a skirmish of our cavalry scouts with BAYLOR'S rebel cavalry, a few miles south of Charlestown, in which BAYLOR and two of his men and a number of horses were captured.

The late victory of Fort Donelson was won, it now appears, by the gunboats, which reached the scene of action and commenced throwing shells among the rebels after our forces had been entirely surrounded by the enemy. Our men had their last round of artillery ammunition in the guns when the gunboats arrived.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SUMNER'S bill to raise additional soldiers (colored) for the service of the United States, was reported back from the Military Committee, with a recommendation that it do not pass, as authority is sufficiently granted in the act of July 17, 1862. The bill to withhold the pay of officers absent from duty was also reported. The bill to secure to men in the Department of the West their pay, bounty and pensions was passed. A bill to provide for an Assistant Treasurer of the United States was reported from the Finance Committee. A bill relative to the compensation of Inspectors of Customs at the Port of New-York was reported from the same Committee. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced his bill for the reorganization of the Engineer Corps. At the expiration of the morning hour the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government was taken up, and debated at length. The main discussion was on the proposition to tax bank circulation, and it was finally decided that it should be taxed one per cent. for two years, and two per cent. thereafter. The bill was then passed, 32 yeas to 4 nays—Messrs. CARLILE, of Virginia; POWELL, of Kentucky; RICHARDSON, of Illinois, and WALL, of New-Jersey.

In the House, the Naval Appropriation bill, as reported from the Committee of the Whole, was considered. The proposition to dismiss the midshipmen alleged to have been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy contrary to law was rejected. The bill was passed. A bill amending the several Confiscation acts in relation to condemned property was reported from the Judiciary Committee and passed. A bill to provide a comfortable home for poor disabled and discharged soldiers was referred to the Military Committee. The House considered private bills in Committee of the Whole during the rest of the session.

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, not much business of importance was done. Among the bills introduced, was one by Mr. MURPHY, to establish a jail within the limits of Kings County. The General Bounty Tax bill was considered throughout the session, without result.

In the Assembly, a communication was received from the Attorney-General, in reply to a resolution, expressing the opinion that bills signed by the Governor within ten days after the adjournment of the Legislature, are constitutionally passed. Notice was given of a bill for the construction of a railroad through Cortlandt and other streets, and another, to locate the State Capital in the City of New-York. The bill authorizing the Albany and Vermont Railroad to construct a branch road, was passed. A bill was introduced to incorporate the General Sængerbund Association of New-York. Another was introduced to increase the salaries of the Brooklyn Justices to $3,000, and another to construct a single-track railroad through Sackett and other streets, in Brooklyn, to Nostrand-avenue. The latter bill, after debate, was sent to the Committee on Railroads. A bill was also introduced to require the gas companies of Brooklyn to charge a uniform price for gas. Concurrent resolutions sustaining the Administration and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, were laid on the table. Concurrent resolutions, opposing the "one man power," and denouncing Senator WILSON'S Militia bill, were laid over. The resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the constitutionality of taxing unnaturalized foreigners in certain cases, was called up and passed. The Assembly refused to adjourn over, with the Senate, from the 19th to the 25th inst.

### FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Etna* arrived at this port yesterday forenoon, with advices from Europe four days later. She left Liverpool on the 28th, and Queenstown on the 29th ult. The most striking news by this arrival relates to an insurrection in Poland, which assumed quite formidable proportions in some quarters, but which, at last advices, had apparently been quelled by the military. It broke out in the provinces around Warsaw, in consequence, as was supposed, of the conscription which had recently taken place. Troops were attacked at various points, and numbers of them were killed, some of them being strangled in their beds. Railroads were also torn up, and telegraphic communication interrupted, but all this had been again regulated. The rumors in regard to the new mediation scheme of the French Emperor continued to circulate. The *Nord*, of the 27th, says that M. DROUYN DE LHUYS had addressed a note to the French Ministers at St. Petersburgh, London, Vienna and Berlin, instructing them to sound those courts upon the fitness, not of a mediation, but of simple counsels which might be given to the belligerent parties at Washington and Richmond, advising them to name Commissioners charged to examine, with or without an armistice, upon what basis an arrangement might be made to put an end to the war. It was generally thought by the English journals that the new scheme would prove unacceptable to the United States Government. The Bank of England had advanced its minimum rate of discount from four to five per cent., which movement caused a depression in the Liverpool cotton and other markets. Consols were quoted at 92¼@92½ for money.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Champion* arrived at this port last night, from Aspinwall on the 4th inst., whence she sailed under convoy of the gunboat *Connecticut*. She brings nearly $360,000 in treasure. No later news had reached the Isthmus from Central or South America, though a report had been brought from Callao that there was much excitement on the coast of Peru regarding the visit of a large Spanish fleet to the contiguous waters. It was thought by many at Callao and Lima, that Peru was to be subjugated—Spain never having recognized her independence. Affairs in the United States of Colombia remain quiet. A British brig, arrived at Aspinwall, reports that on the 27th ult., in the afternoon, she saw a ship on fire twenty miles south of San Domingo, and it was conjectured that she was a victim of one of the Southern pirates. The United States brig *Bainbridge*, without guns, and partly dismantled, still lies at Aspinwall—her crew of 80 or 90 were idle.

A large fire occurred at Norfolk, Va., on Thursday, destroying ten buildings, including a number of stores in Newton's Block, Main-street, Market-square. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The losses are roughly estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000.

The trial of DENNIS P. SULLIVAN for the murder of THOMAS BYRNES, was concluded in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. The jury retired at half-past 1 P. M., and had not agreed upon a verdict at 11 o'clock last night.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, JOHN C. LANG was tried for arson in the second degree, and acquitted. THOS. WRIGHT pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person, and was remanded for sentence.

In the Surrogate's Court, before Surrogate TUCKER, the will of Ex-Mayor ANDREW H. MICKLE was yesterday admitted to probate, leaving his property to his family. It is noted in the law column.

The price of Gold advanced 1¼ ℔ cent. on the sales of yesterday, closing 155¼ ℔ cent. Exchange 171½ ℔ cent. There was a decided revival in the speculation on the Railway Shares, late in the day, at advancing prices. Government Stocks and Treasury paper continued in demand.

Breadstuffs attracted more attention, yesterday, particularly from export buyers; Flour again advanced 10c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel; and Sound Corn was likewise a shade dearer. Bacon, Lard, Beef, Butter and Cheese were active and buoyant. Rio Coffee was more freely purchased. Whisky was quite brisk, and prices were firmer. Sugars, Molasses, Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Clover Seed, Tallow and Tobacco were in fair request. Teas, Metals, Oils, Chemicals, Fruit, Spices and Whalebone were less freely dealt in. Wool was actively sought after at advancing rates. Cotton was quiet and drooping. The freight market was rather brisker, especially in the line of engagements of Breadstuffs and Provisions for British ports. The movements in Dry Goods were less extensive during the week, and the market was less excited, although prices, especially of domestic Cottons and Woolens, were generally very firm, and, in some instances, higher.

**SCIENTIFIC AUXILIARIES IN THE WAR.**—There could be no more absurd and short-sighted proposition than that urged by certain newspapers in and out of this City—that the U. S. Coast Survey should be suspended in order that its employes may take a direct part in the fighting operations of the war. These persons seem to suppose that modern warfare is simply a matter of shooting and bayoneting—that science, skill and intellect have no part in it—and that no far-reaching preparations are required in the conduct of naval and military operations.

Out of the small force now engaged on the Coast Survey, there are no less than forty-one skilled persons employed, in their appropriate sphere, in furnishing for naval and military expeditions the reconnoissances and surveys absolutely necessary to the progress of those expeditions; and if the Coast Survey operations were now suspended, every one of these persons would actually and summarily be *withdrawn* from the military and naval service of the country altogether.

Admiral DUPONT has twelve of these employes—whose services he acknowledges in glowing terms—making surveys on the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia, essential to the fleets as well as to completing the chart of the coast. One of these survey parties rescued the transport *Pilot Boy*, of Gen. FOSTER'S expedition, and towed her to Port Royal, thereby saving to the Government nearly enough to pay the whole expense of the survey for the year, beside rescuing from death many of our gallant soldiers.

Admiral PORTER, in a recent report, praises highly the officers of this survey who are with him, and speaks of their services on the Yazoo and the Arkansas in the strongest terms. In fact, from every inland and coast naval officer comes but one voice in the matter, and that is, that the work of the coast survey and the services of its officers are indispensable.

Beside these more obvious labors of the corps, there were the enormous number of *forty-five thousand* copies of maps and charts furnished to naval and military authorities from the Coast Survey Office, between the 1st of January last year and the 12th of February, instant. Operations on at least one-half of the Southern territory could not be projected, much less executed, without these charts, which are constantly being gotten up and completed.

There are many other services of a kindred nature rendered to the nation, in the conduct of this war, by the Coast Survey Office and its efficient body of employes, which would be rendered impossible by its suspension. We hope there is not a single man in Congress, as certainly there is not an intelligent officer in our navy or army, who would indorse the desire of those who wish to deprive the country of the aid of this most valuable auxiliary.

### Mr. Seward's Response to the New French Proposition.

Without a single flourish, this document yet stirs the blood like the blast of a trumpet. It is the old pristine *Americanism* that we hear—the same proud tone that used so signally to mark this as a nation conscious of strength and jealous of its honor. If there be among our rebels a lingering remnant of the old spirit left—and there must be, unless they are worse than MILTON figured his "rebel crew"—whatever their disappointment, they yet cannot avoid something of a glow over this new demonstration of the independence and dauntlessness of the Republic.

This response of Mr. SEWARD is an absolute finality. The approach made by the French Emperor was in the mildest and least disrespectful mode that foreign interposition could possibly take. It proposed no suspension of the war; no alleviation of the blockade; nothing but that our Government should appoint Commissioners to treat with Southern Commissioners for reunion if possible, otherwise for some other pacific solution. The answer is as firm as it is courteous. that while the "traditional friendship" of France is remembered and cherished, yet it is impossible to entertain any solicitations from any source to put our national life into negotiation—that if the Southern States desire conference, the place for it is the National Capitol, and the parties to it constitutionally elected Senators and Representatives. The truth is presented without qualification. that this Government cannot and will not accept any other peace than that which brings with it the submission of those who are resisting its constitutional authority; and the implication runs all through the document that this is a necessity which will be steadfastly conformed to, whatever other consequences it may involve.

Thus there is no chance for the further *diplomatic* prosecution of the Imperial desire to interpose in our national affairs. It is settled that to no extent, and in no manner, directly or indirectly, can there be any *coming between* our national authority and the rebels. All the world are plainly notified that there is no such path, and that there will be none. Foreign nations can reach this conflict in no way except on rebel ground; and not thus, unless they choose to make themselves parties to that conflict. We are glad it has come to this complexion at last. Justice all round requires this perfect understanding. It is just that foreign nations should not longer disquiet themselves with vain imaginings—just that our Government should be relieved of further uncertainty about the continued friendship of Powers bound to it by treaties of amity—and just that the rebels, whose main dependence has long been their hope of help from abroad, should know, once for all, whether this hope is chimerical or not. The uncertainty which has prevailed respecting the future action of Foreign Powers has done more to protract this contest than any other single cause. It is high time it were ended. Now that there can be no further parleying about peaceful intervention, it will very soon be settled whether any European nation means to interfere in the only other possible way—force of arms. Whatever the character of the decision, we hail the fact that it can no longer be deferred.

Of course it is to be fervently hoped that the French Emperor, having been courteously allowed to exhaust his powers of persuasion, will now respect our national rights, and refrain from all unfriendly interference. Yet we must not count upon this too implicitly. It must be borne in mind that intervention is a *rôle* that NAPOLEON III. is rather fond of. He *intervened* against the Roman Republic for the Pope. He *intervened* against Russia for Turkey. He *intervened* against Austria for Sardinia. He *intervened* against Turkey for the pacification of Syria. He *intervened* against JUAREZ for ALMONTE in Mexico; and this proves that his propensity is not bounded by the limits of the Old World. In fact, since he has been in the Tuileries, there has hardly been a foreign difficulty with which he has not in some manner meddled; and he owes not a small part of his influence and prestige to the high assurance and general success with which he has followed this sort of business. It would seem, indeed, as if, in view of this effect, he had deliberately preconceived it, and adopted it as an established policy.

Nor should it be forgotten that France has less to lose than England by a rupture with the United States. She is far less dependent upon us for food. She has no such amount of commerce to be preyed upon by privateers. She has no provinces on this continent liable to seizure. The interests of LOUIS NAPOLEON, personally, are quite as much concerned in the overthrow of the republican system as those of the British aristocracy can be. Nothing threatens his dynasty more than the longing which lurks in every Frenchman's breast for democratic freedom. Circumstances may repress this feeling for a season, nay for years, perhaps a generation, but it does not die. The fancied glories of the old Revolution still haunt the Frenchman's imagination, and are transmitted from sire to son. NAPOLEON himself may safely rule in spite of this, through his natural life; but for him to establish a permanent dynasty that shall be secure against it—which is known to be his highest ambition—will be the sorest of difficulties. One thing, at least, seems very certain: that if our own great Republic proves its strength by successfully crushing the most gigantic rebellion the world ever saw, and afterward goes on in such strides of power and prosperity as has astonished the world during the last generation, no Imperial dynasty in France can be assured for the future. Such a temptation as our mighty example would present to impressible Frenchmen, inheriting a republican predisposition, would in the end, sooner or later, prove irresistible; and the Napoleonic dynasty would fall before it, as the Bourbon and the Orleans dynasties did in the days that are gone.

If the French Emperor chooses now to adopt a hostile form of intervention, there is nothing to prevent it. What his disposition will be, no one can foretell. He is proverbially the most inscrutable and uncertain of men. Our only safety lies in being thoroughly prepared for whatever relations toward himself he may prefer: peace and steadfast friendship, or a war that shall put to the extreme test his strength and ours.

### Muskets and Men.

An evening paper is elated with the idea that our Government has now *muskets* enough to arm the loyalists of East Tennessee and other parts of the South, and argues that "there is no way of carrying on the war so cheap as to arm our friends who dwell in the interior of rebeldom." We are glad to learn the fact first mentioned, and we perfectly agree with the statement following it. It is pleasing also to learn that 20,000 stand of arms are turned out monthly at the Springfield armory, and that we are offered muskets and rifles from Austria at prices scarcely higher than are paid for children's guns at a toy shop.

We fear, however, that, as far as regards the loyalists of East Tennessee, our immense stock of muskets have come to hand a little too late. When our Government goes to look for these whilom loyalists to put muskets in their hands, we can tell it just where it will find them. It will find them *in the army of Mr. Jeff. Davis*, with butternut uniforms on their backs and *his* guns upon their shoulders. The conscription all over the South, and especially in that section of country, has been more nearly universal than any conscription ever was in any country in modern times. We received the other night a batch of newspapers from different towns and counties in East Tennessee, and from the advertisements and news items contained in them, it was evident that in every county over which the rebels have control, the conscription has been enforced with an iron rigor, and a relentless sweep. The names of shirkers, loyalist as well as rebel, in each county, are published, and anybody seems to be authorized to catch them, and haul them forth; the names of deserters also are published, and the penalty of their act is announced to be death, which penalty is enforced with a terrible rigor in the South.

No doubt JEFF. DAVIS has taken good care to regiment these Unionists so that they could not do him much harm, and so that concert of action on their part is impossible. Good military authorities, however, have asserted that no matter what opinions might be entertained by portions of the men composing a regiment, they could be so disciplined and so used in battle that they would be as effective as if they entered the ranks with their whole souls. We believe that JEFF. DAVIS has no more effective troops to-day than many of those who erstwhile were, and even now are, Unionists. Before we can now put *our* guns into their hands, we must have a death struggle with them to wrench JEFF. DAVIS' guns away from them.

In writing thus, we of course remember distinctly enough that many of these gallant and long-suffering Tennessee loyalists have from time to time fled beyond the confines of their State and joined our army; and that as effective a brigade as is in our service is composed of East Tennesseeans. We remember also the occasional outbreaks of defiant Unionists who have taken to the mountains, or banded together in distant and secluded districts. These things we admit in our estimate. But the State of Tennessee, it must be borne in mind, has a population of between eight and nine hundred thousand white inhabitants; and more than half of these, including all in East Tennessee, are yet within the rebel lines. It is over this great and brave and partly loyal population that the rebel conscription is absolute.

It is tragical to reflect upon what delay and imbecility have lost us in East Tennessee and other parts of the South. It is melancholy to think that had some of these guns, of which we have now such a superfluity, been carried a year ago by some gallant soldier into East Tennessee, we should have rallied thousands of men round our flag who will now pour out their brave blood fighting against it, and in behalf of the atrocious and unclean cause of JEFF. DAVIS.

**COALS OF FIRE.**—The Rev. rebel WILMER, who was captured the other day while surreptitiously attempting to pass our lines, tried to justify his conduct in running the land blockade by urging that he came North to procure *religious books*, the stock of which in Dixie had become nearly exhausted. By the subsequent examination of the gentleman, it appeared that he was perhaps not over veracious, and that a donation of a copy of "*Opie on Lying*" might not have damaged his morals. But it was certainly a rueful condition in which he represented the rebels to be as regards the literature of the soul—short of religious books, destitute of tracts, and perhaps with but a scanty supply of Bibles.

Would it be improper in the American Tract Society and American Bible Society to look to this matter? Could it be said to be giving aid and comfort to the enemy to send them a stock of these articles? Could they be considered contraband of war? Would not the Government grant the privilege to these societies of furnishing supplies of religious literature to the rebels? Unobjectionable tracts might be sent them, and surely they could find no fault with our edition of the Bible. We believe that these Societies would stand ready to contribute a ship-load of the bread of life, and send it to Fortress Monroe for our Southern foes, just as we recently sent a ship-load of the material bread to our revilers across the seas. If the rebels desire the gift, let them speak.

### Negro Freedom and Vagrancy.

Gen. BANKS has issued an order, which we have already given, making public the President's Proclamation, and declaring the slaves, within the designated portions of the State of Louisiana, to be *free*. One paragraph of that order reads thus:

> "The public interest peremptorily demands that all persons, without other means of support, be required to maintain themselves by labor. Negroes are not exempt from this law. Those who leave their employers will be compelled to support themselves and families by labor upon the public works. Under no circumstances whatever can they be maintained in idleness, or allowed to wander through the parishes and cities of the State without employment. Vagrancy and crime will be suppressed by an enforced and constant occupation and employment."

The principle asserted in this paragraph is eminently just, and capable of a much wider application. There is a general idea afloat that in setting the slaves free, we turn them over to idleness and starvation. Much of the apprehension to which the Proclamation has given rise, seems based upon this impression. It should be distinctly understood that the emancipation is from *Slavery*—not from *work*. No community can safely have any portion of its dependent population unemployed. No State does so. Every State has its laws concerning vagrants,—compelling them to work for the public if they depend on the public for support, or punishing their refusal to do so as a crime.

The same principle must regulate legislation concerning the enfranchised slaves. They must not be turned over to idleness. They must not be left to choose for themselves whether they will work or not. If they work voluntarily, all the better. Their labor will be the more profitable, and the society of which they will form part will be the sounder and more prosperous. But if they refuse to work, they must be *made* to work. Setting them free, does not clothe them with political power—still less does it place them above the control of law or the obligations of other citizens. It substitutes legal authority for personal ownership. It gives them certain personal rights—but the right to be idle and to live upon the labor of others, is not among them.

Gen. BANKS has not only taken a wise step so far as his own department is concerned, but he has given a good example to our commanders in other portions of the Slave States. Wherever the slaves are set free, they must be made to work. At present this must be done by military regulations. But when the Southern States regain their right of local self-government by submitting to the National Constitution, they will undoubtedly control this subject by their own laws.

### The National Banking Bill—Probabilities of its Passage Through the House.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 13, 1863.

The speculators for a rise in gold, and fall of public securities, will make the most of the fact that Mr. SHERMAN'S General Banking bill passed the Senate by a majority of only two. In the smallness of this vote they will affect to see evidence that the measure is very weak, and will certainly fail in the House of Representatives; and, as a consequence of such failure, they will anticipate a large increase of legal tender issues. Disinterested parties will not forget, however, that the Loan bill and the Banking bill are two separate and distinct measures, and that Secretary CHASE, without reference to the possible defeat of the last-named bill, is inflexible in his request to the Finance Committees to keep the authority for new legal tenders down to $50,000,000, in addition to those already provided. It is a well known fact that this and all the other amendments to the Loan bill made by the Senate, *with the concurrence* of the Financial Minister, were based on the consideration of that measure alone, precisely as though the bank bill had never been introduced, or was expected to fail. It by no means follows, therefore, that the failure of the Bank bill will lead to another flood of "Greenbacks," and attendant inflation of gold and fancy stocks. The probabilities are quite the other way.

Again: as to the probable fate of the Bank bill in the House, no adverse conclusions are to be drawn from the small vote in the Senate. Any one conversant with the details of legislation, knows well that the chances are all in favor of the success of whatever is made an Administration measure,—and that is the precise situation of the Bank bill. Experts in Washington know, too, that when the Government considers essential the passage of a measure which, in itself, is calculated to excite local interests against any of the members who sustain it, the matter is canvassed closely, and no one is required to make personal sacrifice of that kind unless it is found indispensable. For instance, Mr. Jones may represent a wild-cat banking constituency, and for that reason be especially well-informed as to the necessity for nationalizing paper currency, and suppressing irresponsible local issues. Thus in his heart he desires to see the national banking scheme succeed; but if he votes for it he incurs the hostility of so many of his constituents as are interested in wild-cat banking. If the bill can pass without his vote, therefore, he would prefer not to arouse this hostility. If his vote is necessary to its success he is ready to take counsel of patriotism, and to accept the issue with those of his constituents who are willing to see the Union destroyed if they can only gamble successfully on its ruin.

The conclusion we draw is simply this: the Bank bill had no larger majority only because no more votes were needed to pass it; if more had been required, they would have been forthcoming. The same rule holds good in the other House. Possibly the bill will fail; but to any one familiar with the intricacies of legislation, the chances of its success are as ten to one.

S.

## FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

### The Necessity for a Ship Canal Around Niagara Falls—An Innocent-Looking "Little Bill"—Speech by Mr. Dean Against the National Government—A Railroad for Cortlandt-street—Gambling in Gold—Taxing Foreigners, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 13, 1863.

The construction of a Ship Canal around the Falls of Niagara is no new idea; and its revival at this time is a necessary result of the present condition of affairs. Two or three surveys have been made over as many different routes. To the sole consideration of commerce at the time they were made, is now added that of the public defence, which, at the present moment, is the leading argument. The probability of always living at peace with our frontier neighbors has, to say the least, been somewhat shaken, and the importance of preparing in time for the means of defence on the Lakes is confessed. This cannot be accomplished without first providing for the transit of gunboats and ships around Niagara, to the end that the forces of that as well as of every other description may be concentrated, speedily and securely, on either one of the lakes at a given moment. If coöperation cannot be secured, separate and distinct fleets and columns, in case of collision, must be maintained. The advantage which England, in a time of war, with her Welland Canal, capable of floating gunboats and ships, would have over us, is too apparent for discussion.

The route should be from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, on the shortest line. The enlargement of the Erie Canal to any capacity would not answer the purpose, even if that were practicable, as even then Lake Ontario would be isolated, and concentration and coöperation would still be impossible.

Considerations relating to the public defence are backed, even if not exceeded, by those relating to internal commerce and the connection of the East with the West. The advantage which the Welland Canal affords is well known. Much of our trade reluctantly takes that course, and with all our superiority in facilities, we are placed at a disadvantage.

Grand in conception as was the Suspension Bridge, and incalculable as it is in benefits, the union of the lakes by a Ship-Canal around Niagara Falls takes precedence.

I understand that close on the heels of the failure in Congress of the great Canal bill, will follow the proposition to construct such a canal, in view of which fact, I have glanced for an instant at some of the considerations pertinent to the question.

Mr. FLYNN has introduced a "little bill" having an innocent look, entitled "An Act to Confirm Certain Resolutions of the Common Council of New-York City."

Section 1 provides that the resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, passed May 16, 1853, authorizing C. VANDERBILT to extend a small pier south side of Pier No. 1, North River, is hereby confirmed and made effectual, and the said C. VANDERBILT is hereby declared to be entitled and empowered to erect, maintain and use a pier 40 feet in width 150 feet southerly from Pier No. 1, extending from the outer line of the Battery, as it is now enlarged, to the exterior line of the grant from the State of New-York, to the City of New-York, by the act of March 27, 1821, as laid down on the map made by O. W. CHILDS, pursuant to Chapter 516 of the laws of 1860, and annexed to the report of the Land Commissioners, made in 1860, pursuant to the last named act.

Section two provides that the act shall not impair the contract to enlarge the Battery, and that when said enlargement shall have been made, the Corporation may take the pier as a part of said enlargement without compensation to Mr. VANDERBILT, he and his heirs and assigns being entitled in consideration of his constructing the said pier, to use the same until such enlargement and extension.

The speech of Mr. DEAN in the Assembly Chamber last evening, on the Governor's Message, while it did not realize in delivery the expectation that had been created, fell short in argumentation. Its pervading tone and sentiment may best be characterized as an imitation, though not a very successful one, of VALLANDIGHAM, in all save its approaches to treason, in which respect the imitation was not much behind the original. In many respects it was quite as well adapted to Richmond as the Capitol of the State of New-York. Its drift was to create dissatisfaction, stir up discord and provoke revolution, which extreme was even invited, justified, and predicted as not far off. There was not so much as the thinnest layer of patriotism, and not even the glimmering of a new idea, save, perhaps, the threat that the suspension of the *habeas corpus* was a game at which two could play, as Gov. SEYMOUR would before long show the country. This threat, which was twice repeated, and evidently intended as a great point. To array the State authority against the General Government was the declared design. The tone of loyalty pervading the entire speech was, however, fully equal to its statesmanship.

Still another City railroad—this time in Cortlandt and other streets, notice of which was given to-day by Mr. DEAN. The same gentleman proposes to reorganize the National Guard, and otherwise to provide for the public defence. The militia law passed last Winter is generally conceded to be a failure.

I mentioned a few days since that Mr. FISHER had given notice of a bill to prevent gambling in gold:

SEC. 1. It shall not be lawful for any banking association created under the laws of this State, while under suspension of specie payment, to sell or dispose of any specie above the par value thereof; and all contracts made for the purchase and sale of specie above its par value, shall be void, except to the General Government.

SEC. 2. All banking associations and individual bankers under the laws of this State are hereby prohibited from making loans upon specie above the par value thereof, and any banker or banking association violating any of the provisions of this act shall forfeit its charter. On due proof being made of the fact before any Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, that any banker or banking association had violated any of the provisions of this act, he shall at once issue his order to the Bank Superintendent of the State to proceed and take charge of such bank or banking association, as the case may be, and place its affairs in a state of liquidation and settlement, at the full expense of the institution.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect in ten days from its passage.

There is now in the vaults of the suspended banks $30,000,000 in gold, which properly belongs to the bill-holding public, and which is used for virtual gambling purposes. This act is a bold and vigorous blow against the practice, in New-York especially, by which the price of gold has been advanced, the Government embarrassed, and public confidence impaired. It is doubtful whether the Legislature will have before it, at its present session, an act of more vital importance than this.

On the introduction of the bill for a railroad through Sackett and other streets in Brooklyn, by Mr. HUGHES, there was another contest between the Committees on Cities and that on Railroads for the reference, and the latter won, after a sharp contest. There is perhaps less real significance in the apparent overslaughing of the Committee on Cities than is claimed; nevertheless, the action of the House is felt to have a meaning.

Mr. KORN'S preamble and resolutions directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether aliens enjoying all the benefits of the country, and still subject to few or none of the burdens, cannot be placed on an equal footing in this respect with native and naturalized citizens, is of practical importance.

It is probable that the Legislature will take a recess of three or four days, from Saturday of next week; but there will be no extraordinary adjournment before that time.

RODERICK.

### The Nova Scotian Legislature.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The Nova Scotian Legislature opened to-day. The Governor's speech was lengthy. It expresses gratitude that, while the neighboring States are impoverished by civil war and Europe threatened with destitution, peace reigns, capital increases, the industrious have employment, and the humblest class food. It congratulates the country for the healthy commerce, bountiful harvest, successful fishery, expanding coal trade, fair results in gold mining and the increasing revenue. It alludes to the enrollment of the militia and the London Exhibition; refers to the intercolonial railway, and invites all, as a common measure, to secure the completion of the great enterprise; promises measures for the encouragement of emigration, agriculture and the regulation of the gold fields and the franchise. The session promises to be long and stormy. ARCHIBALD PATTERSON has been appointed member of the Legislative Council.

### Amusements.

**German Opera in Brooklyn.**—Our readers in the sister city must not forget that Mr. Anschutz will give his second performance of German Opera at the Academy of Music, to-night, when Beethoven's celebrated work, "Fidelio," will be played. The orchestra and chorus are both strengthened for the occasion—the latter by an infusion of the best members of the Arion Society. The three overtures which the composer wrote for this opera, will be played during the evening—one before each act.

**Theatre Francaise.**—There will be a grand dramatic Matinée, to-day, at this establishment, beginning at 1 o'clock, when "La Pluie et le Beau Temps," and "Le Feu au Couvent" will be given. In the evening the company will appear in "La Rose de Saint Fleur," "Un Caprice" and "Margot ou les Bienfaits de L'Education."

**Another Weekly Paper.**—Hard times do not seem to entirely stop newspaper enterprises. A new literary paper, devoted largely to art and musical affairs, entitled the *Weekly Sketch Book*, is to make its appearance in this City about the 1st of March.

### Congressional Nomination.

New-London, Conn., Friday, Feb. 13.

Hon. Augustus Brandegee, late Speaker of the Connecticut House of Assembly, was unanimously nominated by the Republicans to-day as their candidate for Congress in the Third District.

**Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.**—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

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### Soldiers

In camp or on the field, exposed to changes of the weather, should have a box of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" in the pocket, in readiness upon the first appearance of a Cold, Cough or Sore Throat, which they are sure to relieve.

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**Gold Pens**—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

**"Poor Tom's A-Cold," says Edgar to King** Lear, as he cowers shivering in the blast. Thousands are "a-cold" at this moment. Thousands more, who are burning hot, will be "a-cold" to-morrow or the next day. For this is the season of CHILLS AND FEVER. To all who suffer from the complaint, whether shaking or burning, we offer the means of immediate, certain, permanent cure. Drop quinine—discard all arsenicated preparations. Betake yourselves, without delay, to HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. No Intermittent can withstand their hygeian influence. Beware of acrid tinctures and adulterated stimulants. Use this purest, most wholesome and most agreeable of all tonics. It has never failed. As an invigorant, science has yet to discover its equal. All liver complaints yield to its anti-bilious properties. Taken as a protective, it is a sure defence against miasma. Where the blood is impure it will be found an admirable depurative, and in nervous affections it is the one thing needed. Call at any drug-store and get a bottle, which will convince you of this truth. Depot, No. 428 Broadway.

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61, 44, 25, 50, 32, 23, 36, 66, 41, 62, 8, 51.

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40, 39, 55, 38, 8, 34, 24, 71, 41, 50, 30, 65.

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**Lotteries.**—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

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All articles for Soldiers should be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, as they send daily at very low rates. Government permits them to forward to Washington, Falmouth, Newbern, Port Royal, New-Orleans and other places.

**Association for Improving the** Condition of the Poor.—In no previous winter has there been less expression of concern for the poor in our city than the present; yet never before were certain classes of the poor in greater need of aid. While the families of soldiers are provided for by the allotment system and the liberality of the City Government, the residue of the needy who are the most numerous and pitiable of the destitute, are by many overlooked. Of this class are widows and orphans, deserted wives with families, females without employment, and very many of the aged, the sick and infirm, who in their helplessness and distress, are thrown by Providence as a special charge on our care.

The mildness of the winter has contributed to the impression that there is but very little destitution to be relieved. Hence the receipts have so diminished that the Board is more straitened for funds than in seasons of greater pressure. The expenses of living have greatly increased; and as the season advances, the destitution is acquiring proportions far beyond the ability of the Association to relieve, without the prompt and enlarged liberality of our citizens.

Need more be said in this Metropolis, so signalized for deeds of mercy, and accustomed to the relief of the distressed? What conceivable claims are more urgent and sacred, than those of the suffering at our own doors? Our City has nobly responded to the appeal of the famishing abroad. And shall the cry of the poverty-stricken and helpless in our own City be heard in vain? Will not those give who have given before, and those who have not given, give the more? Give freely, give unstintedly, to meet the present necessity; and with the measure you mete, it shall be measured to you again.

Contributions may be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st.; R. B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.; R. M. Hartley, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place; or to any of the officers or authorized collectors. By order of the Board.
JAMES BROWN, President.
Robert B. Minturn, Treasurer.
R. M. Hartley, Secretary.

**Republican Central Committee.**—A meeting of the Republican Central Committee will be held at headquarters on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7½ o'clock. By order.
WM. A. DARLING, President.
A. M. Palmer, } Secretaries
John J. Shaw, }

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican Central Committee will be held at headquarters on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7 o'clock. By order.
AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.
A. M. Palmer, } Secretaries.
John J. Shaw, }

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DR. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before appropriate treatment can be instituted.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

### TESTIMONIALS
CHANGED AT EACH INSERTION.

No. 11 Dey-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1863.

Dr. E. B. Lighthill—*Dear Sir:* It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you.

*To whom it may concern:* I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.
V. D. W. WEEKS.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, }
New-York, Jan. 7, 1863. }

I have pleasure in testifying to the skill and kind attention of Dr. Lighthill, who has relieved me from a troublesome deafness of long standing, brought on by a severe cold. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries made by persons seeking information, at my address, as above.
ROBERT CLIVE, Book-keeper.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill, for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 95 East Thirty-fourth-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.
FRANCIS GOULDY.
Newburgh, No. 73 Grand-st., Dec. 23, 1862.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Laws, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case.
JOHN MURDOCK, No. 197 Fulton-st.
Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1863.

*From Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.*

To Dr. C. B. Lighthill, Delevan House, Albany, N. Y.

Sir: Having been cured by you of a discharge in an ear, which has been very offensive of late, and as far back as I can remember, always more or less so: and having been much improved in hearing since under your care, I feel that I cannot withhold this acknowledgment from any use it may be to others, especially as I have applied in vain to my family physician and other physicians of reputation. Yours, truly,
JOHN NOTT.

☞ Further reference to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on application.

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The volume has so impressed us with the author's learning, intelligence, and strict candor and honesty, that we put it upon our library shelves with the inwrought conviction that it will be a safe guide on any point with regard to the "Life of Our Lord upon the Earth" on which we may need light and information.—*New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

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for 1863.

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We share the general apprehensions respecting Capt Semmes, the rebel privateer, but the representations recently made, that the Insurance companies had refused to insure vessels bound for the Gulf of Mexico, or Southern Oceans, having on board PLANTATION BITTERS, are utterly false, and only circulated by a disappointed rival for our detriment. We always admired the Swan's song of expiring breath, but such exhibitions of despair attending departed hopes are sad—very sad. If our friend will but take a little S. T. 1860, X, he will bear his misfortunes better. PLANTATION BITTERS are a great thing for melancholy.

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It hurts nobody, but those who try to sell an article without merit. It operates badly on their pockets. Under no circumstances will the purity of

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S. T—1860—X.

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Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.: Please send us twelve dozen Plantation Bitters. They are much liked by the guests of our house.

Respectfully yours,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel.

No article ever had an equal sale. They are warranted as represented. They are sold by all principal druggists, grocers, country stores, &c.

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AND WONDERFUL RESULTS.

The important discoveries of the present age have so flooded the world with scientific facts that puzzled skepticism stands confounded at its own incredulity. Innovations and discoveries are so rapidly crowding upon the heels of old systems and theories, that the most stupid observer is compelled to acknowledge that the world moves and man progresses. Even the discoveries of the *printing-press, lightning-rod and telegraph*, (which have conferred incalculable benefits upon our race,) seem of trifling importance when compared with the late discovery in the healing power of electricity for the relief of diseased humanity. By its magic influence the ravings of the maniac are quieted, fever and inflammations subside, tumors are reduced, the blind see, ulcers heal, the dumb speak, contracted muscles relax, the deaf hear, nervous irritation is allayed, the weak made strong, and every muscle, nerve, gland, tendon and tissue, is brought into harmony and health. The important discovery of Dr. Chamberlin in the application of the various modifications of electricity is daily demonstrated at No. 50 Bond-st., where the most obstinate acute and chronic maladies are speedily and permanently removed. Dr. Chamberlin would here state that he is not experimenting upon the lives and health of the afflicted to obtain doubtful results, but has long since reduced his practice to a reliable system, and is now curing a class of diseases that have, in all ages, resisted the best medical skill and remedial agencies. The treatment is mild and agreeable even to the most sensitive nerves.

Such is Dr. C.'s success in curing obstinate maladies, that after an electrical diagnosis, he will cure by special contract, when the patient desires it.

No charge for consultation. An interesting pamphlet will be forwarded by addressing

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MRS. HASTINGS'
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NURSING CORDIAL

Is free from morphine and all narcotic drugs—a want long felt by the public, who for years have had forced upon them various narcotic syrups which have added largely to the mortality of children in the United States.

The effects of morphine are slow and insidious, and, by constant use, produce congestion and dropsy of the brain, a prominent forehead, the eyes start from their sockets, the complexion becomes dark, the extremities wither, and a general idiotic expression prevails, with piles and many other evils.

These preparations require constant increase of dose, or they lose their effect, which is not the case with Nursing Cordial, which, if given at the onset and occasionally during the early months of teething, will completely secure your child from attacks of convulsions, spasms and all other troubles incident to early childhood.

Ask for MRS. HASTINGS' NURSING CORDIAL, and take no other.

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FOR

THE

HAIR.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. Sold by druggists everywhere. Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price, $1.
DR. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor.
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**Post-Office Notice.**—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent *via* Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer HANSA, and for Ireland *via* Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 14th day of February, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the uptown stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:20 A. M.; Station E, 9:05 A. M.; Stations F and G, 9 o'clock A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

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One door below Canal-st.

# DEAFNESS

### NOISES IN THE HEAD,
### Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
### CATARRH CURED
BY
# Dr. VON EISENBERG.

*From the Journal of Commerce.*

Exciting News for the Deaf.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

New-York, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN—READ!

New-York, Feb. 5, 1863.

I am seventy-five years of age, and was completely blind in one eye, and with the other I could only distinguish light. In presence of my son, I cheerfully submitted to an operation by Dr. Von Eisenberg. To my utmost *delight*, I can now *see every object*, even with the eye which was *quite blind* before I came to the Doctor. It is with gratitude and confidence that I recommend all sufferers from failing sight to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's skillful treatment.
JOHN VAN BOSKIRK,
Per John Van Boskirk, Jr.,
Bergen, New-Jersey.

J. E. Von Eisenberg, M. D., No. 816 Broadway.

*Dear Doctor:* I gratefully certify that your operation on my eye for cataract has been completely successful. I can now see well. I think your skill in operating for cataract is unrivaled. I must also acknowledge my gratitude for the restoration of my daughter's hearing. Her ears were completely closed up when she came to you; now they are quite open, and she hears distinctly.
Yours gratefully,
P. DILLON,
No. 43 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

New-York, Nov. 6, 1862.

Dr. Von Eisenberg—*Dear Sir:* Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear *distinctly*, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.

Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,
A. McDONALD REYNOLDS,
Captain Marines, United States.

New-York, April 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the complete success of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I have been afflicted with deafness and noises in the head for several years, with many indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. VON EISENBERG has surpassed my belief in his skillful treatment to cure me in so short a time, and I am abundantly satisfied.
S. A. SMITH,
No. 136 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn.

New-York, May 17, 1862.

I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Sclerotitis, and nearly complete loss of sight. I have consulted a great many, as well as visiting institutions, not only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight, until hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great cures. I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending all those suffering from diseases of the eye to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony.
JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.

OFFICE
# 816
# BROADWAY.

### MELANCHOLY, A DISEASE—
THE REMEDY.

The word melancholy, signifying "black bile," truly characterizes the mental disorder which bears that name, showing that it is in reality a bodily disease. When the bile is vitiated, great depression of spirits and many other distressing effects must follow. The good or bad quality of the bile depends on the action of the liver: the offices of that organ are to secrete the bile and to strain the blood: when these duties are imperfectly performed, the unhealthy bile is often carried into the circulation, producing Jaundice, Drowsiness, Headache, Nausea, Hypochondria, Mental Depression, and sometimes Madness. Physicians generally suppose, or pretend, that a diseased liver cannot be cured without calomel; but that dubious remedy often proves worse than the disease itself. Dr. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, which act immediately on the liver, are preferable to calomel on every account, as they have all the virtues attributed to that article, and being purely vegetable, they never subject the patient to any alarming or disagreeable consequences. These pills are an effectual cure for melancholy and all other diseases originating in a diseased liver.

Remember, DR. SCHENCK'S rooms in this City are at No. 32 BOND-ST., where he can be found on every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. He always keeps a fresh supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had any day, whether the Doctor is there or not. CONRAD FOX, No. 81 BARCLAY-ST., is WHOLESALE AGENT for NEW-YORK CITY.

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WHITE & MOORE'S
CELEBRATED
# MALT COFFEE,
NOT RYE!

The best substitute in market for OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA.

For sale at the depot, No. 72 Cortlandt-st., by F. W. MOFFAT, sole Agent for the manufacturers.

All orders promptly attended to.

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MR. AND MRS. GENERAL TOM THUMB,
IN WEDDING DRESS,
IN WEDDING DRESS,
IN WEDDING DRESS,
From Photographic Negative, by Brady,
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NURSERY AND HOSPITAL SHEETING.
INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY,
AND RUBBER GOODS,
of every description, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'F'G. CO.
No. 205 Broadway.

**Hooker's Army.**—THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have resumed sending packages for officers, soldiers and others, connected with Gen. Hooker's army at Aquia Creek, Falmouth, Wind Mill Point, and other places in the vicinity.

Nothing contraband of war taken. Friends of soldiers are notified that packages containing one bottle of liquor will be confiscated by the Provost-Marshal.

Care should be used in addressing boxes or packages. The Company, Regiment and Division should be written in full on each package.

Our Express leaves daily for the army at Norfolk, Suffolk, Newport's News, Falmouth, Aquia Creek, Washington, and other points, at 4½ P. M.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
Nos. 59 and 412 Broadway and 27th-st. Dépôt.

### HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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GENUINE PREPARATION.
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
for Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

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This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water or calcerous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Memory,
Weak Nerves,
Horror of Disease,
Dimness of Vision,
Hot Hands,
Dryness of Skin,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System

Loss of Power,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Trembling,
Wakefulness,
Pain in the Back,
Flushing of the Body,
Eruptions on the Face,
Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
In one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.
THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS,
and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear witness to the truth of this assertion. The constitution once affected with
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
invariably does.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SCEPTICAL

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OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females
THE EXTRACT BUCHU
Is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretions, habits of dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

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Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES SECRET DISEASES
in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased and worn out matter.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS,
and who have paid heavy fees to be cured, in a short time have found that they were deceived, and that the "poison" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system to break out in aggravated form, and
PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

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USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE
GREAT DIURETIC.
And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.
EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE CHARACTER
Will accompany the medicine.
CERTIFICATES OF CURES
From 20 to 30 years' standing, with
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

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PHYSICIANS please NOTICE.
We make no SECRET of INGREDIENTS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent druggist.
PREPARED IN VACUO,
BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, and
Sole manufacturer of
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION.

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AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who, being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBERD,
Alderman, 9th-st., (above Race,)
Philadelphia.

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PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.
Address letters for information,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist,
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No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA.

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
AND
UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
Who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation obtained by
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out this advertisement, and send for it, and avoid imposition and imposture.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

**NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS will preach a sermon to young men, at the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., opposite Reservoir-square, a few doors East of 6th-av. Young men are especially invited to attend. Rev. PETER STRYKER will preach the following SUNDAY EVENING to young men at his own Church.

**REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, PREACHES** every SUNDAY, in the State-street Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. At the close of the morning sermon to adults, he delivers a short address, with illustrating incidents, to the children of the Sunday School, who are seated in the galleries, after which they unite in repeating the Lord's Prayer, and then conclude the service by singing a beautiful hymn. These exercises are deeply interesting. Sermon at 10½ A. M., on *Human Agency in Promoting Revivals*; at 7½ P. M., on *Dying Regrets*. Sunday School at 9 A. M., and 2½ P. M. Lecture by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING. The Annual Exhibition of the Sunday School on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 19. Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents.

**"LIGHT AT EVENING TIME."**—REV. C. S. ROBINSON, of Brooklyn, will preach a sermon on this subject, (being the third of a series,) in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection in aid of the Church will be taken at the close of the services. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Rev. D. C. COOPER. All are invited.

**ST. ANN'S CHURCH**—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Services at 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock; the afternoon being for Deaf Mutes. On SUNDAY, Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D., will preach in the MORNING, Rev. E. BENJAMIN in the AFTERNOON, and Rev. F. D. EAGAN in the EVENING. Seats free. ASH WEDNESDAY, services at the usual Sunday hours. On FRIDAY EVENING, the 20th inst., Rev. SAMUEL COOKE will preach.

**SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.**—REV. THOS. DEWITT, D. D., of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, will deliver the sixth of this course of doctrinal sermons in the South Baptist Church, (Rev. Mr. BURLINGHAM'S,) 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Prayer and Divine Providence.*

**A SERMON ON THE PRACTICAL SUPERIORITY** of the Universalist Doctrine of the Future and its Results—eleventh of current series—by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the 2 th-st. Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Inquirers invited. Rev. Mr. WOODHOUSE, of Illinois, preaches at 10½ o'clock A. M.

**IN THE FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH,** between Canal and Division sts., the Rev. WM. MCALISTER, Pastor of the Willett-st. M. E. Church, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. JOHN PEGG, Jr., Pastor, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ P. M. Evening sermon: *Sending Forth Judgment unto Victory.* Seats free.

**REV. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D.,** Rector of St. Mark's Church, will deliver his most able and instructive lecture on that mighty and proudest of nations, AUSTRIA, in the Lecture-room of Christ Church, 5th-av., corner of 35th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Church of the Atonement. Tickets 25 cents.

**SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.**—REV. DR. DOWLING will preach the fourth sermon of the course to young men, on *The Soul*, at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next. Series of evening meetings continued next week, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. All are invited.

**GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE** *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. All who are interested in the doctrine of a future life, to be given at the coming of Christ, are invited to attend. Seats free.

**SPIRITUAL CIRCLE.**—A SHORT LECTURE, prayer and spiritual conference of the Church or Congregation, and Commonwealth of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 2½ o'clock, at Hall No. 327 Bowery. Spiritual Circle at 7½ P. M. Admission free. Collection taken up to defray expenses.

**CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.**—CHAS. C. GOSS will preach in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Father REED, Musical Director. Rehearsal, New-York University, SATURDAY EVENING. Singers invited. Prayer meeting WEDNESDAY EVENING.

**ATHENEUM.**—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *Hard Things in the Bible*, and at 7½ P. M. on *Mount Calvary*. Singing by Mr. WATERS' Sunday School Vocalists, assisted by a chorus choir. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Singing at 3 o'clock.

**NOTICE.**—BROTHERHOOD SERMON.—THE third of the series of sermons on behalf of the Charity Fund of the P. E. Brotherhood of this City, will be preached by the Rev. F. S. WILEY, in the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING next. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

**SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, OF MOUNT** Zion, will preach the word of prophecy on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. All who feel an interest in the new dispensation and appearance of Christ, are invited and admonished to hear.

**METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH**—Attorney-st. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND; at 3 P. M. Rev. Mr. ROSS, of Jersey City; at 7½ evening, the Pastor will preach. The public invited. Seats free.

**FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,** NO. 155 WORTH-STREET.—The regular children's service on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the Chapel. Short addresses and children's music. Strangers and others are cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points.

**ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH**—BEtween Rivington and Delancey.—Rev. G. W. SMILEY, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. General prayer meeting in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

**INDEPENDENT METHODISTS, 41ST-ST.,** near 6th-av. Prof. MATTISON will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Special services continued during the week, at 8 o'clock each evening. Preaching by Drs. BURCHARD, COOKMAN, BELL, and others. The public are invited.

**CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON** st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Seats free. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. FALKNER BLAKE, Rector of Christ Church, Belleville, N. J., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING next.

**AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORNER** of Laight and Varick sts., Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach on SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING. Preaching in the Vestry the following week, excepting Monday and Saturday evenings.

**NOTICE.**—THE REV. R. C. SHIMEALL WILL repeat, by request, a discourse on Micah, vi., 1—3, (D. V.,) next SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the large hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st. Families and others are respectfully invited.

**ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, WILL** speak at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY, Feb. 15. Subject at 10½ A. M.: *The Church of the Future.* Admittance 5 cents. At 7½ P. M., promptly, new *Scenes in the Summer Land.* Admittance 10 cents.

**WARREN-STREET M. E. CHURCH**—BEtween Court and Smith sts, Brooklyn.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. A. S. FRANCIS, pastor; also, at 3½ P. M. and 7 P. M., by Rev. E. F. REMINGTON.

**NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP**—35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. ABIEL SILVER will lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*A Spiritual View of Cain, Abel and Seth.* The public are invited. Seats free.

**GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN** Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M. Strangers and others are affectionately invited to attend. Seats free.

**REV. T. WALSH WILL (D. V.) PREACH IN** King-st. Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, West of Hudson-st., on SUNDAY as usual. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M. Seats free. Revival meetings during the week at 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

**ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER OF DE** Kalb and Portland avs., Brooklyn. Rev. T. F. CORNELL, Jr., Rector. Services 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. MILO MAHAN, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

**SEVENTH-ST. M. E. MISSION, HELD IN** Union Hall, corner Avenue C and 4th-st.—Rev. S. H. PLATT will preach at the above-named place, on SUNDAY EVENING. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free, to which the public are cordially invited.

**PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY REV. M.** FIVAZ, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

**THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR** THE BLIND.—Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM will preach in the Chapel, on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Feb. 15, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

**WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.**—Preaching on SUNDAY, 15th, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. PEGG, Jr.; at 3 P. M. by Rev. J. L. PECK, and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. WM. MCALLISTER.

**PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK WILL PREACH** in the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st., west side, on SUNDAY next, 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

**MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST.,** cor. Waverley-place. The Rev. Dr. DALTON will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

**REV. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., WILL PREACH** in the Madison Av. Presbyterian Church, cor. 29th-st. (late Rev. Mr. BANNARD'S,) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

**THE NEW-YORK SABBATH-SCHOOL** TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION will meet in the 16th-st. Baptist Church, near 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock.

**MESSIAH'S CHURCH, NO. 20 COOPER** INSTITUTE.—Rev. J. T. LANING, of Pennsylvania, is expected to preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to hear. Seats free.

**BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST** CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. SAWYER preaches on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

**THE MAMMOTH OX GEN. McCLELLAN,** bred and raised by A. Sumner, Woodstock, Conn., bought by Eben Gould, Esq., of Providence, R. I., and by him sold to the subscriber, will be on exhibition at Gould's Restaurant, Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, from 11½ A. M. to 1½ P. M. to-day.

The beef of this ox, together with several other fine cattle, will be offered, for cash, on the 20th and 21st inst., [illegible] WILLIAM LALOR.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**AS COOK.**—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN from the north of Ireland wishes a situation as cook; understands all kinds of good, plain cooking, bread and pastry; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; if the family is small will do it all; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 92 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, second floor, front room.

**AS COOK.**—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry, &c.; willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required; best of City reference given. To be seen for two days. Call at No. 303 6th-av., corner of 19th-st., in the fancy store.

**AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—WANTed, a situation by a first-class cook; perfectly understands her business and can give the best of City reference; also, a young woman as first class chambermaid, fine washer and ironer; the best of reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook in all its branches, and to do the coarse washing; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; wages $9. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—A HIGHLY REspectable Protestant girl desires a situation, in City or country, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; would have no objection to do washing and ironing; has got good references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

**AS NURSE.**—AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN woman, with City references, wishes a place as nurse; would take care of an infant from its birth, or of two growing children; is a good plain sewer. Apply at her present employer's, No. 381 5th-av.

**AS DRESSMAKER.**—A YOUNG WOMAN, who is a first-class dress-maker, would like to engage in two more families to go out by the day or week. Can refer to the best of families. Call at No. 483 3d-av.

**AS WAITRESS.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent person as first-class waitress, who understands her business thoroughly. Inquire at No. 220 West 16th-st., rear building.

**AS LAUNDRESS.**—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and can produce best of testimonials as to ability, &c. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av.
C. C. BEDELL.

**MRS. M. C. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EMployment,** No. 950 Broadway, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st. Wanted the best class of help of every calling, particularly waitresses and laundresses, for the best of situations. Public patronage respectfully solicited by Mrs. Green.

### MALES.

**AS GARDENER.**—A SITUATION WANTED, now or at 1st March. The advertiser, a Scotchman with very small family, wishes to form an engagement with some good employer; has had ten years' practical experience in the vicinity of New-York; has been in two places during that period; can refer to either for very superior recommendations as to capability, trust, worthiness, &c. Address, for next week, FLORIST, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

**AS GARDENER.**—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted, by a married man; steady, reliable and thoroughly competent in all departments of his business, as his recommendations will show from his present employer, in whose employ he has been for the last seven years. Address J. S., Gardener, No. 7 East 28th-st.

**AS COACHMAN.**—A COACHMAN, JUST DISengaged, wants a situation; is a sober, steady, single man, with the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and a thorough knowledge of the duties of a coachman. Apply at CHAS. WATERS' saddlery, corner 13th st. and Broadway, or address P. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

**AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the proper care of horses, and would keep things in good style, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address J. L., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

**A FARMER.**—WANTED, A FARMER WHO UNderstands market gardening to work on a farm 15 miles from New-York. A tenant house on the premises. Satisfactory reference required. An Englishman preferred. Address X, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

**GARDENER WANTED.**—AN INDUSTRIOUS man, with practical experience in hot house grapes and flowers, and vegetables, shrubbery, &c.—one qualified to oversee a country residence, would find a good and permanent place; if married, wife could be employed in the family if desired. Say where employed, and references. Address C. H., Box No. 1,737 Post-office, or Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

**A COLORED BOY.**—WANTED, IN A PHYsician's family, a respectable colored boy, about 18 years old, that understands waiting and driving; good City reference required. Address T. W., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

**A GARDENER'S FIRST ASSISTANT.**—Wanted, a smart active Scots lad, as first assistant in a good establishment. Good pay to a suitable party. Address, for 4 days, FOREMAN, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

**YOUNG MEN—LANDSMEN, SEAMEN,** carpenters, coopers and blacksmith—wishing to go in navy, whaling or merchant ships, short voyages, will apply only at No 114 West-st., corner of Cortlandt-st., up stairs, opposite the Jersey City Ferry.
W. H. WHITING, Agent.

**A COLORED COOK.**—WANTED, A GOOD COLored cook: one who thoroughly understands her business, and can give City recommendations. Apply at No. 132 East 10th-st.

**WANTED.**—6 MEN FOR STEAMERS, 2 CLERKS, a man as valet to go to Cuba with a merchant. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

**A GIRL.**—WANTED, A GIRL TO PUT UP PERfumery. Apply at No. 162½ Bowery.

**$10 MADE FROM $1.**—TRAVELING AND local agents wanted everywhere, to sell something urgently needed in every family, very light and portable. Send for a circular to R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York, with stamp.

**$75 A MONTH!**—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

**$60 A MONTH!**—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

## TO LET.

**OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING**—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

**RARE CHANCE.**—MILLINERY AND DRY GOODS STORE TO LET—Located in the business centre of the village of Glen Cove, L. I., only 30 miles from New-York. First-rate run of custom. Store and dwelling contiguous. Dwelling contains 10 nice rooms. Will be let separate if desired, or the whole will be let at $250 per year. Apply to Mr. SUDGEON, at Lord & Taylor's, Catharine-st.

**OFFICES TO LET.**—THE BUILDINGS NORTHeast corner Nos. 19 and 21 Broad-st., and No. 57 Exchange-place, will be altered into elegant, light and commodious offices, suitable for bankers, brokers, merchants, railway and mining corporations, and others; possession May 1. Inquire of EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 16 Exchange-place.

**TO LET OR FOR SALE**—THREE 3-STORY brick houses, containing all modern improvements, situated in East 50th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Apply to W. G. MACKAY, No. 4 East 23d st., or JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

**TO LET OR FOR SALE.**—THE THREE-story high-stoop house, No. 125 West 48th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.; a beautiful street and good situation. Rent, $700. A. TREADWELL, No. 103 Chambers-st.

**TO LEASE AND FOR SALE.**—LEASE—TWO lots N. E. corner of Desbrosses and West-st. SALE—Four lots fronting on 11th-av., north side of 24th-st., and the five street lots in rear of the same. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William st., up stairs.

**STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN** the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

**TO LEASE**—THE EXTENSIVE PREMISES NOS. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., five and six stories high, well lighted throughout; suitable for piano-forte factory, cracker bakery, or any manufacturing business. Apply to MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 26 Wooster-st.

**TO LET OR FOR SALE**—THE STONE HOUSE, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

**BROADWAY STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE** TO LET.—The desirable store and dwelling, No. 884½ Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts. Apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-av.

**STEAM POWER TO LET**—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

**TO LET**—FOUNDERY, MACHINE SHOP AND factory, with steam power, Nos. 357, 359 and 361 West 24th-st. Inquire of NATHAN STEPHENS, No. 48 Pine-st.

**TO RENT**—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

**TO LET**—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

**TO LEASE OR FOR SALE**—NOS. 103, 105 and 107 Mercer-st., 50 by 100 feet. Apply at room No. 1, No. 74 Broadway.

**TO LET**—THE ENTIRE UPPER STORIES OF House No. 635 Broadway; will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Inquire in the drug-store.

**LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER** at low rent, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

**COAL.**—PURE RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,) genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain; also, English house Cannel, Liverpool Orrel and Cumberland, of the best qualities. Prices as low as coals of like quality are sold for. HENRY REEVE, corner of Canal and Centre, and corner of Jane and West sts.

**FOR SALE**—A LARGE JEWELERS' SAFE, Herring's make. Inquire at No. 78 Nassau-st., second floor.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

**VALUABLE RIVER FRONT AND BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.,** on the East River, one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry.

A front of eight hundred feet on the river by two hundred and fifty deep, with water grant and dock.

Also two hundred desirable building lots situated on Vernon and Webster avs., in the centre of the village.

N. B.—To Let, several houses fronting the river.

For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, where a map of the property can be seen from 11½ to 1 P. M.

### FOR SALE.

Valuable and improved property on 8th and 8th avs., 33d and 34th sts., in lots to suit purchasers.

The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, offer at private sale, the entire block between 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th sts., excepting three lots on 33d-st., occupied by the church.

The property offered comprises the entire front on the 8th-av., 197 feet 6 inches by 100 feet in depth, with the improvements thereon, admitted to be the most valuable and best improved front on the avenue; 12 vacant lots on 34th-st., and 9 on 33d-st., adjoining the above; 12 lots on 33d-st. and 12 on 34th-st., covered by a large and expensive marble building, which runs from street to street, and 8 vacant lots on the 9th-av., each 24 feet 8¼ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth, (the entire front.)

The centre of the block is the crown of the streets, the ground falling each way to the avenues, in each of which there are sewers. 34th-st. is 100 feet wide, and the improvements already made on the north side, opposite to premises offered for sale, are of the first class, as are also those on the opposite side of 33d-st.

For terms and particulars apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

### CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent.
Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.**—A VERY VALuable property on Newtown Creek, adjoining Hunter's Point and Brooklyn, only one-half mile up the creek from the East River.

The tract here offered has a water frontage of more than one half a mile on good navigable water, with the Flushing Railroad running through it, skirting the water front a convenient distance to admit of switches upon wharves which might be built, or upon the premises of any manufactories for which this location is so admirably adapted. This tract containing about 66 acres, will lay out over 850 lots, allowing streets 60 feet wide. It is only about one mile from the termini of four ferries—the James-slip, 10th-st., 23d-st and 34th-st.

This most valuable property, embracing so many acres, and offered, as it is, by the acre, is eminently desirable as an investment for capitalists, to whom it is specially commended. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—HOUSE No. 302 WEST 34TH-ST.; three stories and basement, high stoop, brown-stone, all modern improvements, and in excellent order; finished by days' work for the owner.

House No. 162 West 38th-st.; English basement, four stories, brick; house 16.8x60.

House No. 2 Carroll-place, Brooklyn, three stories, brick, in excellent order, near Carroll-park.

Unless sold previously at private sale, these houses will be sold at auction TUESDAY, 24th inst., at Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway. Apply to AUGUSTUS TABER, No. 713 Water-st., or to
A. H. MULLER, No. 5½ Pine-st.

**ELEGANT BUILDING SITE FOR SALE.**—A plat of about 12 acres, high and commanding, in Westchester County, about 1½ miles northeast of McCombs' Dam; beautiful views, ground graded and in fine condition. Several fine springs on the plat, superabundant for all waterworks, pond, &c. The plat must be sold entire by present owner, but is divisible into three or four unsurpassed villa or mansion sites, at the pleasure of the purchaser. Price for the plat, $25,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN.

**AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED HOUSE,** vicinity of Bedford-av. and 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., for sale; house three stories, high stoop and basement, (brown stone,) built by day's work, and replete with all conveniences; hot and cold water, gas, hot-air registers, frescoed and painted throughout, 58 feet deep, lot 100; cost $12,000; must be sold, as the owner leaves the city for New-Orleans. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Attorney, No. 15 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE**—THE TWO-STORY FRAME COTtage, with modern improvements, together with two lots of ground, 51x100, with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., on the southeast corner of 8th-st. and 1st-av.; 8th-st. being the crown street, and the block well improved and occupied by the owners, as well as the surroundings, makes this a most desirable location for a residence. Will be sold without the corner lot if desired. Apply to J. R. SMITH, No. 1 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—THE THREE WELL BUILT TWO-story and basement finished brick houses on 3d-av., between 27th and 28th sts., Brooklyn, with gas and water, sliding doors, marble mantles, nine rooms, six closets, coal vault and court-yard in front, for $2,200; $1,000 cash, balance on mortgage. Inquire of J. P. M. GOODWIN, at the buildings, or JOHN SCREMEYER, 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts. Fulton, Wall and South ferry cars pass the houses.

**FOR SALE OR TO RENT**—HOUSE AND lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av., nearly new, with all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st., or to W. T. HATCH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

**FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN**—FOUR FIRST-class, four-story, brown-stone front houses, on a street 75 feet wide, Nos. 131, 133, 135 and 139 Amity-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., with all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner by days' work; at present occupied by first-class tenants. Apply to WM. BEARD, No. 34 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

**FOR SALE**—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY and basement brick house No. 41 East Broadway, finished in the best manner throughout, with all the modern improvements; house 25x45, which will be sold cheap, and terms to suit. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., or W. J. MACKAY, No. 4 East 23d-st.

**FOR SALE**—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN WILliamsburgh for sale low, or exchanged for a country place, within one hour of the City. It is a three-story and extension house, with all modern improvements, pleasantly located near the ferries. Terms very easy. Apply to LYON, No. 25 Cortlandt-st.

**FOR SALE**—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

**FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS**—A HOUSE and lot, No. 382½ Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; three stories, with store and basements, occupied as a bakery; doing a good business. Inquire of GEO. MANNERING, on the premises.

**FOR SALE**—AN ELEGANT MARBLE STORE, 60 feet wide, with all the modern improvements, situated below Canal-st., and near Broadway; is now well rented and tenant will remain for five years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH**—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

**FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN**—A NICE HOUSE on Willoughby-av., between Myrtle and DeKalb avs., containing 12 rooms, water, gas, &c., with 4 or 8 lots. Also, a house with 2 lots; also, a desirable building plot. Inquire of the owner, No 25 Nassau-st., Room No. 14.

**FOR SALE A VALUABLE PLOT ON** Chatham-st. running through to New Bowery, 21 feet on Chatham-st. 39 ft. 8 inches on New Bowery, by an average depth of about 90 ft. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

**FOR SALE.**—THE TWO LOTS AND A HALF OF land, known as Nos. 41, 43 and 45 Mulberry-st., between Cross and Bayard sts.; dimensions of property, 62½ by 103 feet, with the buildings thereon, to close an estate. Apply on the premises to JOHN G. HICK.

**FOR SALE**—BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT No. 147 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.; lot 22x100; house 22x55; three stories, with marble hall and courtyard. Apply at Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st., before noon. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

**HOUSE ON WILLOW-STREET, NEAR** Pierrepont, Brooklyn Heights, for sale. Price $9,000; two-thirds on mortgage, five or ten years. Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

**CENTRAL PARK AND 5TH-AV. LOTS.**—Two very desirable lots on the 5th-av., corner of 83d-st., fronting Central Park. For sale by T. PUGSLEY, Broadway, first door above 31st-st.

**FOR SALE**—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house and lot No. 99 West 42d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. For particulars, apply to M. DIEFENDORF, No. 9 Nassau-st., up stairs.

**FOR SALE LOW**—A THREE-STORY PHILAdelphia brick-front house, with all the modern improvements, No. 61 3d-st., near 2d-av. Inquire on the premises.

**CORNER HOUSE FOR SALE.**—THE VERY desirable house corner of Irving-place and 19th-st. for sale; lot, 27 by 106.8; house built in the very best manner. Apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-av.

**FOR SALE**—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 40 East 30th-st., in perfect order; lot is 25,6x100 feet. Price, $7,500. FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 36 Pine-st.

**STORE FOR SALE**—NO. 58 JOHN-ST., 25 BY 94 feet, paying a good interest. Price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**HOUSE WANTED**—LOCATED BETWEEN 3d and 7th avs., 14th to 30th sts.; rent not to exceed $1,200 per annum. Apply to W. G. MACKAY, No. 4 East 23d-st., or to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

**HOUSE WANTED**—MODERATE SIZE, WELL built, with the latest improvements, and in a good neighborhood, between 14th and 23d sts., and 4th and 7th avs.; applicant responsible. Address B. C. R., Post-office.

**DESK-ROOM WANTED**—ON OR NEAR Broadway; front, location below Chambers-st. Address Box No. 106, Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—A FRONT OFFICE IN THE BASEment or first story, in the neighborhood of Wall and William sts. Address H. R., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

**"TAX ON SILVER PLATE."**—FAMILIES can have their silver plate weighed at their residence, and receive a certificate of weight which will be accepted by the Assessors in this City. Apply to THOS. KIRKPATRICK, jeweler and silversmith, No. 306 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

### FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND,

A desirable residence, eligibly situated, within a short distance of Factoryville Landing. The house contains 10 rooms, is substantially built; the ground, about 16 acres, well laid out and all in good order. Will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be let for a term of years and partially furnished if desired. Apply to W. A. GELLATLY, No. 170 William-st., or to JAMES E. HADDEN, No. 755 Broadway, New-York.

**COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE**—SITUATED in Orange, N. J., fifty minutes' ride, by Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot of Cortlandt-st., and five minutes' walk from the depot. Comprises about 6 acres of ground in fine cultivation, and contains every requisite to make it one of the most desirable investments now offering to the public. There are on the place, stable, cow-house, carriage-house and henery, all in good order; an abundance of fine fruit trees, all in full bearing, comprising dwarf pear, quince, apple, plum, peach and cherry trees; also, Falstaff raspberries and fine strawberry beds. The house is frame, containing 13 rooms, 9 of which are bedrooms, all large and airy; marble mantels on first floor. This is a splendid opportunity for those wishing a fine old place cheap; has been in possession of present proprietor over 17 years, and will be sold cheap to close an estate. Call on or address W. PATTERSON, No. 14 Front-st., New-York.

**A GOOD INVESTMENT.**—REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold on the premises, on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1863, the residence of Mme. Ruttkay Kossuth, situate near the village of Canterbury, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., containing ten (10) acres of very choice land, a large dwelling-house, barn and other outbuildings, fruits of almost every variety and an apple orchard in full bearing. Also, part of the furniture belonging to the house. The premises are handsomely located and well adapted for a private residence or for Summer boarders, for which Cornwall is justly celebrated; is but a few moments walk from the village where are churches of the various denominations and schools, and only two miles from Cornwall Landing. The above property is now rented for one year at $350 and taxes, and will be sold subject to the lease, the purchaser having the benefit of the same. Terms liberal and made known on day of sale. Further information can be had by applying to H. F. CHADEAYNE, Cornwall, N. Y.
CORNWALL, Feb. 10, 1863.

**FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM** of years, or to rent for the Summer, completely furnished, a country residence on the Hudson River, in the village of Peekskill, N. Y. The house contains all the modern improvements, such as gas, a bath-room, hot and cold water in every chamber, speaking-tubes, stationary wash-tubs, &c., and is thoroughly heated by steam. There is an abundance of choice fruit, a large carriage-house, stable and other out-buildings. For further particulars, call on JOHN B. KITCHING, Esq., No. 14 Pine-st., or on HENRY A. SMITH, No. 89 Liberty-st., New-York, or address C. TOWNSEND, Peekskill, N. Y.

**TO LET**—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THE village of Huntington, L. I., with 20 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, abundance of fruit of all kinds; the house is two-story, with barn, carriage-house attached; stock and utensils if desired.

Also, a two-story and attic house, fourteen rooms, with large garden attached; barn and carriage-house if desired; several churches and the best schools on the island are located in the village. Apply to S. WOODHULL, Huntington, L. I., or WOODHULL & CO., No. 207 Front-st., New York.

**NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND.**—FOR SALE or exchange, for good City property, cottage house 38 feet front by 34 feet deep, in good order; large barn, wagon-house, carriage-house, stone smoke-house, well of good water by the door, and all kinds of fruits on it, with about 11 acres of good market garden land; also a two-story house and wagon house, and 21 lots, 100 by 25 feet, about four miles from Williamsburgh Ferry, and five minutes' walk to the depot. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, on the place.

**FOR SALE**—IN TRENTON, N. J., AN ELEGANT and commodious residence, built by the owner, with all the modern improvements, situated in West State-st., the most eligible in the city. The yard is well stocked with choice fruit. A brick stable on the rear of the same, fronting on an alley. A most delightful residence, cost $16,000, built by the owner for his own use. Can be bought something less than cost. For plans and particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—A COUNTRY SEAT AND PRODUCtive farm of about 35 acres, in high cultivation. Great abundance of every kind of choice fruit. Fine mansion, with every modern convenience, surrounded by large lawn, with shade and ornamental trees. Location near Newark, N. J., unequaled for beauty, health, good neighborhood, and everything desirable in a country home. Address PROPRIETOR, Box No. 1,557 Post-office, New-York.

**FOR SALE**—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, near the depot, a handsome country residence, with 12 or 30 acres of land, fine garden grapery, carriage-house, stable, &c., and an abundance of fruits of choice varieties. The house is a 2 story frame, handsomely situated, good size, nearly new and in good order. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

**ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE** AT NEWBURGH—Commanding a panorama of scenery on the Hudson for 20 miles; brick house, in Gothic style, containing all the comforts and conveniences of a City residence. Grounds, three acres, tastefully laid out, and planted with fruit and shade trees; stable, carriage-house, &c. FITTON & JONES, No. 25 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.**—The former residence of the subscriber, No. 24 Front-st., with every convenience and all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c., with good stable and carriage house, and the garden well supplied with good fruit trees. For further particulars inquire of JOHN M. DAVIES, No. 22 Warren-st., New-York.

**AT WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.**—FOR SALE—A country place of about eight acres of land, a half mile from the landing; a commodious house of 14 rooms; the ground well stocked with fruit trees; a fine garden, with a choice variety of small fruits. Apply to WM. H. COX, Cashier of Mechanics' Bank, or on the premises to BENJAMIN COX.

**COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT** FLUSHING, L. I.—One mile from depot or seven miles from the City via Jackson-av.; 15 acres of cultivated land; large house, commodious barn, carriage-house and ice-house, with an abundance of choice fruit, shade and shrubbery. For particulars address Box No. 38 Post-office, Flushing.

**FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.**—A two story house and lot, 100x200 feet on South-st., near Main st.; house is well finished throughout, twelve rooms, kitchen and cellar, gas throughout, stable and carriage shed and necessary out buildings; garden well supplied with fruit trees, &c. Terms moderate. Inquire on premises or of JOHN M. DAVIES & CO., No. 22 Warren-st., N. Y.

**A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED**—Within one mile of churches and schools, with at least from six to twelve acres of land, and a variety of fruit; full particulars as to the house and outbuildings, fruit, price, &c., must be given to insure attention. Address Box No. 280 Brooklyn, N. Y., Post-office.

**FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS**—A MODern-built, two-story and attic house, containing 17 rooms, with one acre of ground and all necessary outbuildings; one hours' ride by rail from 31st-st. Also, a first-class farm in Orange County, N. Y. Apply to E. B. LITTELL & CO., No. 114 Warren-st.

**FOR SALE**—A COUNTRY SEAT OF 120 ACRES, with half a mile of water front on Nevesink Bay, near the Narrows, with magnificent view of ocean and harbor. Price asked $14,000, can be bought less. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT, within one hour of City by New-Haven Railroad. Fine view of Long Island Sound. Neighborhood first class. Price, $18,000. For particulars inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

**COTTAGE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE OR** TO LET—Near Port Richmond, S. I., in perfect order, with good garden, stable and water, abundance of fruit and shade trees. Possession any time. Terms easy. Apply at No. 119 Pearl-st., up stairs.

**ECONOMY IN RENT.**—COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, to let at a reduced rent; contains ten rooms; fine trees, view of the Bay of New-York, and rent $350; near the steamboat landing. Address O. A. K., Box 1,275 Post-office.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

**COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET,** with gardens attached, at Astoria, L. I. For terms, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

## FARMS.

**FARM FOR SALE**—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, ON the old Boston turnpike, about half mile above the railroad depot; said farm contains about twenty acres; the house is new and in good order, with sufficient outbuildings, a good garden and all kinds of fruit; also, a well of good water, it is within 400 or 500 yards from the Sound, and very convenient to keep a boat, &c. For terms, &c., apply on the premises to E. LAMBDON, or to A. BEEKMAN, No. 129 Attorney-st., New-York.

**FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER** COUNTY—For one-half its value; 313 acres of good land, two-story house, with a wing; stream of water near the door; barns, cow-shed, corn-crib and carriage-house, all in good repair; only 3½ miles from the depot at Peekskill. Price $10,000—$3,000 cash; the balance can remain on the farm. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., or to W. G. MACKAY, No. 4 East 23d-st.

**FOR SALE**—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order: fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—900 ACRES OF land; 150 acres are in a high state of cultivation, 300 acres in timber land, balance in grazing land, with a number of running streams of pure water. Also, a good house and out-buildings, fruit, &c. Apply to
J. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

**FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**—ONE hundred and thirty-five acres arable and 45 acres wood, 2 miles from Jamesburgh, N. J. R. R., 33 miles from New-York; buildings and land and fences in good order, and abundance of fruit; a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce. S. COCKROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE.**—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

**PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE**—Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farm-house, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

**MRS. WM. BANKER, MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT AND PHYSICIAN**—Never fails to give a correct diagnosis of disease, and treats with success all cases. Also, Medical and Vitalized Electricity applied for all diseases of the nervous system, by Dr. WM. BANKER, at No. 92 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

## PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
12TH AND GIRARD STS.,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

**SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED,** and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, M., on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., for furnishing promptly, at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

20 Cavalry Standards with staffs complete.
100 Cavalry Trumpets with extra mouth-pieces.
100 Infantry (copper) Bugles with extra mouth-pieces.
500 Drum-heads, snare.
1,000 Drum Cords.
500 Fifes C.
30 Regimental Index Books.
30 Regimental General Order Books.
2,000 pounds Baling Rope.

Samples of the above can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal. Bidders will state in their proposals, the time of delivery and quantity bid for, and also the names of two sufficient sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract if awarded.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.
G. H. CROWNER,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

**TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.**—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1863, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot, between Fulton, Barclay, Greenwich and Church streets, for the use of Engine Company No. 14.

One lot, between Beekman, Fulton, Broadway and William streets, for the use of Engine Company No. 38.

One lot, between Broadway, Fulton, Beekman and William streets, for the use of Hose Company No. 20.

Proposals should contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots.

Payment will be made on receiving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 14, 1863.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1863.

**SEALED PROPOSALS,** ENDORSED "PROposals for Ingot Copper," will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 17th day of February, at 12 o'clock, for:

30,0000 POUNDS OF BEST MINNESOTA INGOT COPPER,

To be delivered immediately, at the Ordnance Yard, Washington, free of all expense to the Government, and subject to the usual inspection.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, certified to by some officer of the Government, setting forth that the bidder, if his offer is the lowest, will immediately enter into contract, if it is deemed necessary, for the faithful performance of the work.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE
12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1863.

**SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED,** and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., for promptly furnishing the Schuylkill Arsenal:

5,000 yards heavy Tow Burlap, 40 inches wide, suitable for baling, clothing, &c.
500 pounds Linen or Flax Twine, for sewing bales.
50,000 yards three-eighths inch Scarlet Worsted Lace, army standard.

Samples of the above can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal. Bidders will state in their proposals the quantity bid for, and the time of delivery, and also give the names of two sufficient sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract, if awarded. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.
G. H. CROSMAN,
D. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

**VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO** carry COAL to the following points:

Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C. (Signed)
A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1865.

**PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT** this office until SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in this city, on or before the 15th day of March next, of one hundred and thirty medicine wagons, to be constructed after the model of Mr. Perot, to be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.
(Signed) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON** the 2d day of January, 1863, ALFRED H. FANNING, of the late firm of PALMER & FANNING, formerly doing business at White Plains, in the County of Westchester, by an assignment of that date assigned all his property to the subscriber in trust for the benefit of his and the creditors of said late firm, and all persons having claims against said late firm and said ALFRED H. FANNING, are requested to present their claims to the subscriber, at No. 47 Chambers-st., or at his residence, No. 344 Bleecker-st., in the City of New-York. SAMUEL H. WILLARD,
Dated Jan. 30, 1863. Assignee.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**LOST.**—A CERTIFICATE FOR TWENTY SHARES of Michigan Central Railroad Stock, No. 12,791, dated Oct. 9, 1862, and sent by mail Oct. 10, 1862, from New-York. Any person finding the same and returning it to me at Rockville, Conn., shall be suitably rewarded. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the same. ALONZO BAILEY.
ROCKVILLE, Dec. 1, 1862.

**LOST.**—ON THURSDAY EVENING, THE 12TH inst., about 9 o'clock, in car No. 14 of the 8th-av. Railroad, an ALBUM, containing several poems addressed "To Emma." The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving or sending it at No. 286 West 44th-st.

**LOST**—BY THE SUBSCRIBER, IN THE VICINIty of the Post-office, a CERTIFICATE of twenty shares of the Capital Stock of the Shoe and Leather Bank, No. 2,018, dated May 4, 1859. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder by leaving it at No. 58 Gold-st.
THOMAS H. NORRIS.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**BOARD WANTED.**—ONE OR TWO ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, private family preferred, by a gentleman and lady. Location between 4th and 6th avs. and between 13th and 34th sts., New-York. For a pleasant room, in a pleasant genial family, a fair price will be promptly paid. The best of references given and required. Permanent board desired. Address C. J., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

**BOARD.**—WANTED, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, (below 10th-st.,) board for a gentleman and wife; a large room or room and bedroom required, unfurnished. Terms must be moderate. Address P. W. I., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

**BOARD WANTED.**—THE UNDERSIGNED, A young gentleman of social and domestic habits, desires a home in a small family without boarders. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address DESIDERATUM, Box No. 1,732 Post office.

**BOARD WANTED BY A YOUNG MARRIED** lady, in a private family, whose terms would be moderate. Address, to-day or Monday, W. J. H., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

**BOARD WANTED.**—A GOO[illegible]RNISHED room, with board, for a gentleman, [illegible]een 11th and 23d sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address W. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

**FURNISHED ROOMS.**—A SUITE OF HANDsomely furnished rooms, on second floor, front, to rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, family private; references exchanged. Apply at No. 33 West 33d-st.

**"NOSES" AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.**—Roman, Grecian, Indian, Negro, Celestial, pug, long, short, thick, sharp, aquiline, "turn ups," and Jewish Noses, with the "why and wherefore" of these varieties. Portraits and characters of Dr. BEECHER, Rev. WM. METCALF, Mrs. Tom Thumb—who is to be. Life and its powers. PHYSIOLOGY—Structure and Functions of the Human Body, 10 illustrations. ORDER—its importance. DETECTING A THIEF. "The right man in the right place." PSYCHOLOGY, or the science of the Soul. Dreaming, Second Sight, Fore-warnings, Somnambulism, etc., in the February No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 10 cents, or $1 a year.
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

## MEDICAL.

**SURE CURE**—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

**PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE** shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

**IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND** THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

**THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED** by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them. They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

**AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.**—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

"Dr. Hammond's Book is a reliable one."—[Prof. PETTER, Editor of the *American Med. and Surg. Journal*.

**HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE** NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—NEW AND RELIABLE TREATMENT.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. To be had in this City, only, of the Publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the Author, No. 31 East 27th-st.

**DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES** the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

**SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.**—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

**DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY** be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

**IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.**—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

**DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE,"** &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

**R. SWEET'S REMEDY CURES DYSPEPSIA.** For sale by all druggists. Depot No. 93 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

**PRIVATE CONSULTATION.**—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

## HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

### HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an Entire Success—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

| No. | | | Price of Single Boxes—Cents. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Cures | Fever, Congestion and Inflammation | 25 |
| 2. | " | Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c | 25 |
| 3. | " | Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants | 25 |
| 4. | " | Diarrhea of Children or Adults | 25 |
| 5. | " | Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic | 25 |
| 6. | " | Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea | 25 |
| 7. | " | Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis | 25 |
| 8. | " | Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia | 25 |
| 9. | " | Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo | 25 |
| 10. | " | Dyspepsia, Weak, or Bilious Stomach | 25 |
| 11. | " | Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods | 25 |
| 12. | " | Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods | 25 |
| 13. | " | Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing | 25 |
| 14. | " | Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas | 25 |
| 15. | " | Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains | 25 |
| 16. | " | Fever and Ague, Old Agues | 50 |
| 17. | " | Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding | 50 |
| 18. | " | Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes | 50 |
| 19. | " | Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing | 50 |
| 20. | " | Whooping Cough | 50 |
| 21. | " | Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing | 50 |
| 22. | " | Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing | 50 |
| 23. | " | Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings | 50 |
| 24. | " | General Debility, or Nervous Weakness | 50 |
| 25. | " | Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations | 50 |
| 26. | " | Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo | 50 |
| 27. | " | Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi | 50 |
| 28. | " | Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility | 1 00 |
| 29. | " | Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children | 50 |
| 30. | " | Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed | 50 |
| 31. | " | Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms | 50 |
| 32. | " | Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes | 1 00 |
| 33. | " | Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Viti | 1 00 |

PRICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete | $6 00 |
| Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book | 7 00 |
| Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book | 5 00 |
| Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book | 4 00 |
| Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book | 2 00 |
| Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book | 1 00 |

Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address
DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and dépôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE** existing between WM. ANDERSON and JOHN BROWN, under the firm of ANDERSON & BROWN, as color manufacturers, at No. 358 Pearl st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by WM. ANDERSON and FRED. O. PIERCE, under the firm of ANDERSON & PIERCE, who will settle the accounts of the late firm.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

**MR. THOS. B. HIDDEN AND MR. LEONARD RICHARDSON** have an interest in our firm from this date.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.
RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT.

**PHYSICIAN OR DRUGGIST, WITH** $3,500 capital, will hear of a very respectable business. Income now over $6,000 and increasing daily. No agents. Apply with real name. Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

**MR. CHARLES L. CAMMANN HAS BEEN** admitted as a member of our firm from this date.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1863. CAMMANN & CO.

## FINANCIAL.

### NOTICE.

United States Treasury, New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

Parties holding thirty (30) or more coupons on the three years seven and three-tenths per cent. Bonds, maturing on the 19th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, *at any time before that date.*

Holders availing themselves of the above, will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them on the 18th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

In addition to the coupons due on the 19th inst., the following may be inserted in the schedules: those payable 19th February, 1862, and 19th August, 1862, but none others. JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

**REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTION SALES**

Solicited and attended to on favorable terms.
Also
Private sales of the same.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 33 Wall-st.
Late with Adrian H. Muller, Esq.

OFFICE OF THE
**COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,**
Corner of Wall and Nassau-Streets.

| | |
|---|---|
| CASH CAPITAL | $500,000 |

From Statement for year ending December 31, 1862.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total amount of Assets, January 1, 1863 | $1,135,540 75 |
| Total amount of Premiums | 1,035,243 64 |
| Net Profits | 228,769 14 |
| Dividend for the year to Stockholders | 14 1-6 per cent. |
| Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers, (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not | 15 per cent. |

LOSSES PAID IN GOLD UPON RISKS ON WHICH THE PREMIUM IS PAID IN LIKE CURRENCY.

Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, of premiums paid and earned during the year, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon every open policy (cargo risks) upon which there shall have been earned and paid $300 and upward, a return of twenty per cent.
2. Upon other voyage risks upon cargo and freight, a return of fifteen per cent.
3. Upon time risks upon hulls and freight, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

DIRECTORS.

Edward Rowe, of C. Dord & Co.
John S. Dickerson, of Dickerson, Reed & Co.
George Miln,
Abel Denison, of Denison, Binsse & Co.
Thos. A. C. Cochrane.
Wm. H. Halsey, of Harbecks & Halsey.
Thos. Barron.
Roland G. Mitchell, of R. G. Mitchell & Co.
B. C. Morris.
Albert G. Lee, of Coffin, Bruce, Bishop & Co.
Albert E. Kent, of A. E. Kent & Co., Chicago.
Thos. S. Dickerson, of Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Chicago.
Wm. B. Ogden, President Northwestern Railroad Company, Chicago.
John Armstrong, President Milwaukee Company Bank, Milwaukee.
William Young, Vice-President Milwaukee Company Bank, Milwaukee.
Andrew J. Rich, President Bank of Attica, Buffalo.
Daniel W. Teller, of Galway, Casado & Teller.
Jos. Morrison.
Wm. H. Popham, of Popham & Haxtun.
David Ogden.
B. C. Morris, Jr., of Caldwell & Morris.
Ezra Nye.
Henry J. Cammann, of Wilson & Cammann.
Thomas Lord.
Lawrence Myers, of Lawrence, Myers & Co.
Chas. A. Lord.
Robert Bowne, of Bowne & Co.
Geo. B. Satterlee, of Satterlee & Co.
John D. Bates, Jr., of Bates & Co., Boston.
Jewitt M. Richmond, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo.
Moses Merick, Oswego.
David J. Ely, of Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago.
B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

**THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO** the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1862:

| | |
|---|---|
| Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862 | $5,116,444 87 |
| Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1862 | 1,159,411 05 |
| Total amount of Marine Premiums | $6,275,855 92 |

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

| | |
|---|---|
| Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862 | $4,485,253 68 |
| Losses paid during the same period | $2,094,012 17 |
| Returns of Premiums and Expenses | $616,693 14 |

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks | $2,626,960 58 |
| Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise | 1,446,220 47 |
| Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages | 233,760 00 |
| Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at | 122,388 53 |
| Premium Notes and Bills Receivable | 2,464,062 86 |
| Cash in Bank | 237,402 20 |
| Total amount of Assets | $7,130,794 64 |

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1861 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company (free of Government tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 7th of April next.

| | |
|---|---|
| The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1862, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $12,753,730 |
| Additional from 1st January, 1862, to 1st January, 1863 | 1,740,000 |
| Total profits for 20½ years | $14,493,730 |
| The certificates previous to 1861 have been redeemed by cash | 10,278,560 |
| Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1863 | $4,215,170 |

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones,
Charles Dennis,
W. H. H. Moore,
Thomas Tileston,
Henry Coit,
W. C. Pickersgill,
Lewis Curtis,
Chas. H. Russell,
Lowell Holbrook,
P. A. Hargous,
Meyer Gans,
Royal Phelps,
Caleb Barstow,
A. P. Pillot,
Leroy M. Wiley,
Daniel S. Miller,
S. T. Nicoll,
Joshua J. Henry,
Geo. G. Hobson,
David Lane,
James Bryce,
Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Henry K. Bogert,
A. A. Low,
Wm. E. Dodge,
Dennis Perkins,
Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
J. Henry Burgy,
Cornel's Grinnell,
C. A. Hand,
Watts Sherman,
E. E Morgan,
B. J. Howland,
Benj. Babcock,
Fletcher Westray,
R. B Minturn, Jr.,
G. W. Burnham,
Fred. Chauncey,
James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

**BANKERS AND BROKERS ARE CAUTIONED** against negotiating any of the following described stocks and bonds or other securities, which were stolen on the night of the 11th inst., from No. 306 West 34th-st., New-York, the payment having been stopped and the transfers forbidden:

20 shares Columbia Insurance Company, dated May 1, 1853, No. 102.
25 shares Columbia Insurance Company, dated March 19, 1860, No. 438.
20 shares American Insurance Company, dated Aug. 6, 1857, No. 64.
20 shares Beekman Insurance Company, No. 92.
20 shares Grocers' Bank, dated Oct. 9, 1858, No. 64.
30 shares Grocers' Bank, dated April 2, 1859, No. 105.
50 shares Grocers' Bank, dated Aug. 6, 1859, No. 136.
35 shares New-Jersey Zinc Company, dated Aug. 16, 1860, No. 349.
24 shares New-Jersey Zinc Company, dated Sept. 25, 1860, No. 353.
Scrip of New-Jersey Zinc Company, $826, dated Jan. 1, 1861, No. 162.

Mortgage executed by M. C. Rodgers on premises No. 319 West 22d-st., to J. L. Sayer, for $5,000; another by Job Brookfield, on premises in Morristown, N. J., for $4,000; another by Ebenezer Sayers, in Morris County, N. J., for $2,200; another by A. Garrabrouts, on premises in Newark, N. J., for $1,500; another by Dr Lord, Newark, N. J., for $2,100. Also, a number of notes of hand, made by James M. Sayer and others.
JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Superintendent of Police.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1863.

**ELECTION.**—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES FREELAND,
TEUNIS J. BERGEN,
HIRAM E. ST JOHN,
EDWARD T. BACKHOUSE,
JAMES HARPER,
LEWIS HURST,
JOHN L. SPADER,
HENRY J. CULLEN,
LEVERITT H. SAGE,
PHILIP S. CROOKE,
JAMES B COOPER,
JOHN G. SCHUMAKER,
JOHN J. VANDERBILT,
HENRY TIENKEN,
EDWARD HARVEY,
JAMES CRUIKSHANK,
SAMUEL VAN WYCK,
ALEXANDER McCUE,
D. S. VOORHEES,
JAS. V. SCHOONMAKER,
MICHAEL NEVIN,
SAMUEL GARRISON,
JOHN LEFFERTS,
CORNELIUS J. BERGEN,
ALEXR. W. BENNEM,
JAMES TITUS,
JESSE C. ROWAN,
ANDREW FITZGERALD,
STEPHEN A. DODGE,
WILLIAM SPADER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. T. J. BERGEN having declined a reelection, JAMES FREELAND, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
J. B. THOMPSON, jr., Secretary.

**$45.000 TO LOAN.**—AT 5 PER CENT. FOR one year, and at 6 per cent. for the following four years on improved real estate in this City, in various sums. Apply to W. H. WOOD, No. 65 Wall-st.

## FINANCIAL.

### INSURANCE SCRIP.

| FIRE. | MARINE. |
|---|---|
| American, | Atlantic, |
| Continental, | Commercial, |
| Ætna, | Great Western, |
| Goodhue, | New-York, |
| Market, | Mercantile, |
| North American, | Orient, |
| Republic, | Pacific, |
| Security, | Sun, |
| Washington. | Union. |

Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN & SON.
No. 46 Pine-st.

**EDWARD KING,**
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

**FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.**

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5:20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7:30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates,
Demand Notes for duties,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

**STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,**
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

## DIVIDENDS

**OSWEGO & SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.**
**NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.**

THIS COMPANY will pay a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 3 1-2 PER CENT., free of the Government tax, on the 20th day of February instant.

Stockholders in New-York City will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days *paid at the office of the Treasurer only.* Transfer books closed from the 10th to the 20th inst. The Bonds of this Company coming due in 1863 and 1864 will be paid on presentation at the Chemical Bank, New-York, or at the Lake Ontario Bank.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Oswego, Feb. 2, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1863.

**NINETEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.**—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States Income tax, payable on the 20th day of February next, on Stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, respectively, and on the 20th day of March next on Stock registered at London.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; in London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, pursuant to circular and notice of Dec. 10, 1862, from the Transfer Office in that city.

The Transfer Books at New-York, Albany and Boston will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st day of January instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 23d day of February next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 17th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 2 o'clock on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 17th of February. By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1863.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE** Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, at the office of the Company, on FRIDAY, 20th inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 12th, and reopen on the 23d inst. By order of the Board.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.

**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE** and a-half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Monday, the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

**A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND** of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 9, 1863.

**FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.**—THE DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 16th instant. Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 18th of February, both days inclusive.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS** Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE & MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1863.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on demand.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 Broadway, Feb. 2, 1863.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst., free of Government tax.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th February, inst.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

## SAVINGS BANKS

**MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,**
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

**THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK**—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**THE COMMITTEE ON BELGIAN PAVEMENT** of the Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the following resolutions:

To pave Forty-seventh-street with Belgian pavement, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

To pave Forty-seventh-street with Belgian pavement, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

To pave Division-street with Belgian pavement, from Bowery to Ludlow-street.

To pave Essex-street with Belgian pavement, from Division to Stanton-street, one half at the expense of the property owners.

Also, Forty-eighth-street with Belgian pavement, from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, at the expense of the property owners.

JOSEPH McVAY,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Belgian Pavement.

**THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE** Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

**THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT** of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hal
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

## DENTISTRY

**DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. OP**posite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

**COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES** and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

## SHIPPING.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Mar. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $132 50 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 80 00 |

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $112 50 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 65 00 |

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

**STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.**

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Feb. 14.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $101 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

**FOR HAVANA.**

TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The A 1 British steamship
MELITA,
Capt. CORBETT,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River.

Price of passage, in current funds, $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
No. 26 Broadway.
Or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

N. B.—The British steamship SHELDRAKE will follow the MELITA, and sail on or about the 7th of March. Experienced surgeons attached to these steamers.

**M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.**

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

**FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.**

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.

The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

**STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,** touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CITY OF MANCHESTER | Saturday | Feb. 14 |
| ETNA | Saturday | Feb. 21 |
| CITY OF WASHINGTON | Saturday | Feb. 28 |

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $80 | Steerage | $32 50 |
| First cabin to London | 85 | Steerage to London | 35 50 |
| First cabin to Paris | 95 | Steerage to Paris | 40 50 |
| First cabin to Hamburg | 90 | Steerage to Hamburg | 37 50 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM**ship HANSA, Capt. H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, FEB. 14, at 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

**FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.**—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2, SATURDAY, March 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Passage money to Nassau | $45 |
| Passage money to Havana | 50 |

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.**—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.
WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORTS**—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

## RAILROADS.

**N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.**

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

**NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.**
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD**—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

**ERIE RAILWAY.**—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

| FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST. |
|---|---|
| Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M. | 7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.) |
| Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M. | 10:57 P. M. |

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

**RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL**Road.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

**NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.**—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.; for Piermont, 12:15 and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays, 4:45 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

## STEAMBOATS.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.**—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.**—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

**BUSINESS WANTED.**—THE ADVERTISER would invest a moderate capital in business. Address LITTLETON, *Herald* Office, describing the business and amount of capital required. No answer noticed unless such description is given.

**$3.000 OR $4,000.**—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH this amount, is wanted to take an interest in an established cash wholesale crockery trade in this City. Apply for particulars to B. C. WELLS, 50 Dey-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WALLACK'S.**

BEGIN AT 8, OVER BEFORE 11.
THIS EVENING, (SATURDAY,)
third night of the late Mr. Wilkins' comedy, (the best in many years,) play, scenery, acting pronounced by Press and public perfect, entitled
HENRIETTE,
reproduced with
APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
DRESSES, APPOINTMENTS,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Emile Le Fevre | Mr. Lester Wallack |
| (Originally acted by him) | |
| M. de la Tour | Mr. Charles Fisher |
| M. de Blossiere | Mr. Mark Smith |
| Paul, (originally acted by him) | Mr. Floyd |
| Mons. Civet | Mr. Harris |
| Mr. Burdon | Mr. Parkes |
| Mons. Canard | Mr. Turner |
| Victor | Mr. Parsloe |
| Henriette | Mrs. Hoey |
| (Originally acted by her.) | |
| Madame de Blossiere | Miss Fanny Morant |
| (Her original character.) | |
| Marianne, half sister to Mme. la Tour | Miss M. Henriques |
| Mme. Solange | Mrs. John Sefton |
| Rosalie de la Tour | Mrs. Reeves |
| Justine | Miss Greene |

MONDAY, Feb. 16,
never acted here
Buckstone's celebrated Comedy,
MARRIED LIFE.
TUESDAY,
MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT.
First time this season, the popular Comedy,
THE MAGIC MARRIAGE.

To be repeated—"Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," "The Provoked Husband" "The School for Scandal," "The Road to Ruin," "Pauline," and "Secrets Worth Knowing."

**WALLACK'S.**

EXTRA NOTICE.
BENEFIT OF MRS. HOEY.

Mrs. Hoey begs to announce that her Benefit will take place on TUESDAY EVENING next, Feb. 17.
Box book now open.

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.**

Doors open at 7; commences quarter before 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE NEW BURLESQUE.
SIXTH WEEK
Of the successful engagement of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG.
A new version of Blanche's Fairy Extravaganza
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS,
compiled and revised by Mr. Charles Walcot, Sen., in which MRS. JOHN WOOD has a part of double the interest and importance of any single character in the original piece. All the admirable language and situations have been retained, and new characters and incidents introduced, with a view of giving extended scope to her inimitable talent.

MR. WALCOT, Sen. as THE KING.
THE ARAB GIANT
will sustain a speaking part.

Splendid new scenery, machinery, dresses and decorations, new musical selections, &c., &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| QUEEN LUCIDORA | MRS. JOHN WOOD |
| PAGE PITCHIN | MRS. JOHN WOOD |
| A JEW PEDDLER | MRS. JOHN WOOD |
| King Lachrymose | Mr. Walcot, Sen. |
| Giant Galifron | The Arab Giant |

With an excellent cast of characters, a powerful chorus and numerous corps de ballet.
To commence with the Comedietta of
BETSEY BAKER.
Office open from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Seats can be secured ten days in advance.

**BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**

GERMAN OPERA.
CARL ANSCHUTZ Director.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 14,
FIDELIO.
Grand Opera in three acts.
By L. VAN BEETHOVEN.
THE ARION SOCIETY
Have kindly consented to assist in the Grand Choruses.
Leonora, Mme. Johansen; Marcelina, Mme Rotter; Pizarro, Mr. Hartmann; Rocco, Mr. Weinlich; Floressan, Mr. Lotti.
Reserved seats, 75 cents, can be had at the Academy; parquette 50 cents; family circle 25 cents.

**BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20,
GRAND
PROMENADE CONCERT
By the ELEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
Conductor F. RUTEL.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

**BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART**—NO. 652 Broadway, near Bond-st. The great original panorama of the MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR, every evening at 7¾, and Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents.

## DRY GOODS.

**STILL GREATER ADVANCE**
IN THE
PRICE OF COTTON.
Continuation of the
GREAT SALE OF
DOMESTIC AND FAMILY DRY GOODS,
at Retail,
At Popular Prices.

150 packages of best make Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Linen Damask and Diaper, Table-cloths, Towelings, Napkins, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, &c.

Also,
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
A Job Lot of

150 pieces of light fancy Silks, suitable for Spring or Summer, at 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s. and 10s. per yard.

50 pieces very rich and heavy, 12s., 14s. and 16s.

200 black Gros de Rhine and black figured Silks at retail, less than wholesale prices.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

N. B.—Packages sent to any part of this or adjoining cities free of expense.

**R. H. MACY.**

SPRING TRADE, SPRING TRADE, 1863.
NOW OPEN, A FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.

FINE FLANNELS, Best makes bleached Muslins bought before the last great rise in these goods.

Full stock of Spring and Summer Cotton Hosiery, under-wear, &c., 10 per cent under present importing prices. Lace Goods, Embroideries, Linens, Linen Handkerchiefs, Drapery Laces and Muslins much less than present importing prices. Full stock of French Flowers, Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, &c.

1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, plain.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, stitched.
500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, plain.
500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, stitched.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality white and party colored Kids.

All our Kid Gloves are our own importations, best quality and lower prices than any other house in the City.
R. H. MACY,
No. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.**—Now is the time to buy your domestic goods, before they advance any higher. The country is almost bare of goods, and cotton is now almost $1 per pound. Goods will certainly advance in the same proportion. You will find the largest stock and lowest prices at
GEORGE KEYES', No. 343 8th-av.

**HOSIERY, GLOVES AND FANCY GOODS**—TO MERCHANTS AND LADIES WHO BUY FIRST-CLASS GOODS.—The valuable stock of J. W. C. ANDERSON, No. 605 Broadway, is now being sold less than cost prices to close the business. A liberal discount allowed to the trade.

## AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**11TH AND 12TH AVS., 138TH AND 139TH STS. AND BLOOMINGDALE ROAD.**

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell, at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

11TH-AV.—15 lots, east and west side of 11th-av., between 138th and 139th sts.
BLOOMINGDALE ROAD—1 gore lot and 4 full lots, northwest corner of 138th-st.
12TH-AV.—13 lots, east side, between 138th and 140th sts.
138TH-ST.—11 lots, north side of 138th-st., 25 by 99.11.
139TH-ST.—10 lots, south side of 139th-st., 25 by 99.11.
Maps, &c., at the office No. 5½ Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

**FINE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS,**

To be peremptorily sold on
FOREIGN ACCOUNT,

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Feb. 14, at 11 o'clock, at his sale-room No. 158 Broadway, a collection of fine Oil-Paintings, all of which has just arrived by steamer, and to be positively sold without reserve.

Among them will be found,
Cattle Piece, (very fine,) by Hy. Savry.
Large Marine, by Cann. Maus.
Two Cabinets, by Vanseverdonck.
The Storm, by Sunact.
Horses, by Marie Ceuvoorst.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT
**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**
AP PUBLIC AUCTION,
On account of whom it may concern,

On MONDAY, Feb. 16, at 10½ o'clock, comprising the Superb Parlor, Dining-room, Chamber and Nursery Furniture and elegant adornment of the residence No. 152 21st-st., near 7th-av. The house is completely and magnificently furnished throughout; parlors in rosewood, suites in velvet and brocatel, etageres, secretary bookcases, costly vases, bronzes, paintings, &c. The whole is in fine order, and cost over $14,000. Sale will commence in dining room with china, rich cut glass, silver, &c., at 10½ precisely. Catalogues at house. No postponement.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL** at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, black walnut secretary bookcase, arm chairs in crimson reps, black walnut extension dining-table, oak cane-seat chairs, mahogany falling-leaf table, round do., glass showcase, sewing-machines, rocking-horses, several dozens of cedar-wood pencils; also about 80 ancient and modern oil-paintings in rich gilt frames.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

**JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL, THIS DAY,** at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, chairs, tables, wardrobes, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, cutlery, plated ware, looking glasses, glass and crockery ware.

**SAFE WANTED.**—SMALL HERRING'S OR Lillie's chilled iron. Address, with particulars, Box No. 3,384 Post-office.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

Lessee and Manager WM. WHEATLEY.
FOURTH WEEK
of the triumphantly brilliant engagement of
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN.

Mr. Wheatley begs to announce that in consequence of the unprecedented success Miss Bateman has achieved in her original character of the
JEWISH MAIDEN,
In the beautiful romantic play entitled
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN,
he has prevailed upon her to continue her engagement for another week beyond the term of four weeks for which his contract with this distinguished artiste was at first made. Mr. Wheatley has not effected this reengagement without difficulty and expense, as arrangements had been entered into with other parties; but he was resolved that nothing should prevent his compliance with the universal wish that
THE WONDERFUL IMPERSONATION
which has attracted the most intelligent, refined and fashionable audiences ever assembled in this City, should not be withdrawn until the latest possible moment.

THIS SATURDAY EVENING,
Will be presented the beautiful play, entitled
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN,

Translated from the German of Mosenthal especially for Miss Bateman. The original play has attained a classic European celebrity, and it has been reserved for our young American tragedienne to give it an unfading popularity on the transatlantic stage.

Superb and exquisite Scenery by Mr. J. B. Selwyn.

Original Music, composed expressly, by Mr. Robert Stoepel.

Characteristic Dresses and Appointments by Messrs. Phillipe and Wallis.

LEAH, the Jewess MISS BATEMAN
and an unrivaled cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Lanergan, Mr. Lamb, Mr. G. Andrews, Mr. Wilson, Mmes. Chanfrau, Skerrett, and the admirable chorus.

Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾. Performances conclude at 10½ o'clock, affording ample time for cars, stages, &c.

In consequence of the
GREAT DEMAND FOR SEATS,
the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during the week.

**THEATRE FRANCAIS,**

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Feb. 14, 1863,
GRAND MATINEE.
At 1 o'clock.
LA PLUIE ET LE BEAU TEMPS,
LE FEU AU COUVENT.
Tickets $1 each; children, 50 cents. No reserved seats.
Doors open at 12¼. Curtain rises at 1 o'clock.

EVENING PERFORMANCE, Feb. 14, 1863.
LA ROSE DE SAINT FLEUR.
Operétte Bouffé. Music by J. Offenbach. Complete Orchestra.
UN CAPRICE.
MARGOT OU LES BIENFAITS DE L'EDUCATION.
Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.

Office for subscription and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

**WINTER GARDEN.**

Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¼.
THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, Feb. 14,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will, by special desire, repeat his great rôle of
HAMLET.
In which he has been received each night of its presentation with the most unbounded expressions of admiration and delight.
MONDAY, Feb. 16,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear as
SHYLOCK.

**LIGHT GYMNASTICS, HEALTHFUL EXERCISE AND AMUSEMENT.**—Classes for ladies, gentlemen and boys, accompanied with music, at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Ladies' class under the direction of Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB.

## INSTRUCTION.

**"AMER. SCHOOL INST."**

*Is an old and reliable Educational Exchange,*
For all who seek good teachers,
For teachers who desire Engagements,
For *giving* parents information of good Schools,
For selling, renting and Exchanging School Properties.

TEACHERS WANTED: Lady for *English, French and Music,* salary about $600; personal interview required. German governess for the City; French lady for City School; lady for *Piano, Singing and Drawing*; New-Jersey; Gentleman for English branches and military drill; Gentleman for French and military drill; Italian governess for City; middle-aged lady for English branches and piano, for governess on Long Island; Governes for English, French (*spoken*) and music, *in Brooklyn*; German lady for Music, in Female Seminary; French lady for music, *near Philadelphia*; Married gentleman for Public School in New-Jersey; Governess for French Family—she must speak French and teach English and music, to one pupil; Episcopalian gentleman for Public School on the Hudson, salary moderate. Several good Schools for sale and to rent.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No. 596 Broadway, Irving Building.

**BENJAMIN MASON'S**
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

**RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.**—The seventy-eighth Semi-Annual Session of this Institution, for thorough instruction in the Natural Sciences, and in Civil, Mechanical and Topograpical Engineering, will commence Feb. 18, 1863, when students will be admitted to advanced standing in the two lower classes.

The Annual Register, containing full information, may be obtained from
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

**FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE**—SPRING Term, March 26. Brick buildings; best sustained boarding Seminary in the State: $40 for fourteen weeks' board, fuel, washing and common English. Special terms to ladies. Superior advantages in languages, sciences and music. A first-class Commercial College, with bank, model store, and all the approved apparatus. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

**AT TOWNSEND'S, NO. 260 BOWERY**—Book-keeping, as applied to banking, importing and general business, is taught in the most thorough and practical manner. Instruction also given to ladies and gentlemen in arithmetic, algebra, grammar, writing and other branches. Ten writing lessons $1. Open day and evening.

**$70 50 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION** half-year, from Feb. 20 to July 22, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes)—14 teachers.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,** No. 218 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 218 4th-st.

**MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,** Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-fourth semi-annual session April 2. It adds to its well known literary advantages rare facilities for appropriate gymnastic culture. For Circulars address the Principal.
Rev. C. V. SPEAR.

**VISITING TUTOR.**—A GENTLEMAN OF UNIversity education, and large general reading, prevented by ill-health from teaching in the schools, desires engagements as above; particular attention given to studies in history and English literature; excellent references. Address L. J. K., Station G.

**SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,** Irvington Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address the Principal. ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

**IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

**MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL** French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

## TEACHERS.

**AS INSTRUCTRESS.**—A LADY, WHO HAS devoted several years to the business of instruction, and who is possessed of the most flattering testimonials as to her ability and success as a teacher, would be pleased to find a home for a short time in an institution or family for which her services would be given as a compensation. She is also competent and would be willing to accept the supervision of a small household. In either of the above capacities, the advertiser believes that the duties would be so faithfully performed as to elicit the approbation of her employers. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address W., No. 381 Fulton-av., corner of Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

**INSTRUCTION**—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED Professor of the Spanish language in New-York, from 2½ to 3 o'clock P. M., five days per week, (at the rate of $1 per hour); also an experienced teacher of Latin and Greek, who is thoroughly versed in quantity, scanning and Latin prose composition, for 2½ hours P. M. during five days per week; compensation $9 per week. Address (with age, references and number of years' experience in teaching classics), "MADRID," Box 135 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE, who has had two years' experience in teaching, desires a situation in a private family, in or near this City, as tutor and companion to the boys or young men; would be willing to direct their general culture and accompany them in their attendance on public occasions; satisfactory references and testimonials given. Address "TUTOR" Box 162 *Times* office.

**TUTOR WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY** a few miles out of town, to teach English branches and the piano; unexceptionable references required. Address T. R., Box No. 1,470 Post-office.

**AS GOVERNESS.**—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES a position as daily or resident governess for English and French; salary moderate. Address R., American Tract Society, No. 150 Nassau-st.

## STATIONERY.

**THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.**

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

**SLOTE & JANES,**
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

**DIARIES FOR 1863.**—EXPENSE BOOKS, all kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.**

SATURDAY, Feb. 14, 1863,
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY!
FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES,
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
IN THE AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
IN THE EVENING, AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
At each of which will be produced,
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
PHANTOM.
And the elegant, chaste, and amusing comedietta,
THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING,
affording an entertainment peculiarly interesting.
Mr. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMTU SINGER,
appears at each performance in his inimitable songs.
To be seen at all hours, DAY and EVENING,
THE GREAT LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE BIBLE,
of which it is said in the Book of Job,
"UPON EARTH THERE IS NOT HIS LIKE."

The only one ever seen on this Continent is on exhibition at all hours, day and evening. A more interesting animal has never been exhibited. Travelers spend weeks of time and scores of dollars to see them in their native Nile, but

HERE ONE CAN BE SEEN FOR 25 CENTS!
He can be seen IN THE WATER AND OUT OF IT, in all his native peculiarities. Also,
THE GREAT LIVING SEA LION,
the only animal of the kind ever captured alive.
WEIGHS OVER 1,200 POUNDS, AND EATS SIXTY POUNDS OF FISH DAILY!
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN-MONKEY.
ALBINO FAMILY, FROM MADAGASCAR.
MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON,
the largest ever captured alive.
GRAND AQUARIA, with its beautiful living COLORED FISH; SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, LIVING SEAL, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, &c., &c.
Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

**PROMENADE CONCERT!**

In aid of the
VOSBURGH MONUMENT FUND!

The above Concert, under the auspices of the
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
Will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC!
St. Valentine's night, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1863.

DODWORTH'S FULL 71ST REGIMENT BAND!

Tickets 50 cents each, and can be obtained of any member of the Regiment, at the hotels and music stores, and at the door on the evening. Commences at 7¾ o'clock.

**LAST AND BEST.**

DR. COLTON, in consequence of the unbounded success which attended his last exhibition, will give ONE MORE GRAND EXHIBITION of the
LAUGHING GAS,
AT THE BROOKLYN ATHENEUM,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 14.

On this occasion Twelve Gentlemen and Six Ladies will inhale the Gas. Dr. C. has the pleasure to announce that
GRAFULA'S 7TH REGIMENT BAND,
will give a GRAND CONCERT, occupying 30 minutes, to commence the entertainment, in which they will perform a selection of soul-stirring music. TICKETS 15 CENTS. TWO TICKETS 25 CENTS. Doors open at 7. To commence at 7¾ o'clock.

**FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies | $10 00 |
| Single Tickets for a Gentleman | 5 00 |
| Ladies' Tickets | 2 50 |
| Minors under 15 years of age | 3 00 |

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

## LECTURES.

**MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,**
OF BROOKLYN.
HUMOROUS LECTURE
BY
"ARTEMUS WARD,"
ENTITLED
SIXTY MINUTES IN AFRICA,
BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 16.
Tickets 25 cents.

**LECTURES**
ON
HEALTH
TO LADIES.

Mrs. MASON DIXON JONES, M. D., will give a course of five lectures in the Cooper Institute to the ladies of New-York City on *Physiology Laws of Health and the Diseases of Women and Children.* The entire proceeds of the lectures will be donated to the Metropolitan Medical Institute. The first lecture will be free and commence MONDAY, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. Tickets for the course, 50 cents.

## DANCING.

**A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,**
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

**FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO.** 59 West 14th-st.—Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Pupils can enter at any time. Same terms as preceding years.

## MUSICAL.

**WM. B. BRADBURY'S**
NEW PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., New-York.

The subscriber, having withdrawn his interest, stock and materials from the late firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, (which firm was dissolved on the 29th of January,) and having purchased the entire stock of Piano-Fortes and Piano-Forte material owned by his brother, EDWARD G. BRADBURY, in the said firm, is now prepared to supply the increased demand for his celebrated Piano-Fortes.

Employing the most skillful and experienced workmen, and having a large stock of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, he is enabled to manufacture Piano-Fortes of unequaled tone and durability.

A fine assortment of elegant instruments now on hand and for sale at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

**GREAT TRIUMPH.**

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

**HAZLETON BROTHERS,**
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

**BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,**
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.

B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.

Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos, of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers' prices. Second-hand Pianos, from $60 to $120. Pianos to rent cheap. Also, Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, specially selected by
G. F. BRISTOW, No. 765 Broadway.

**PIANOS.**—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Pianos, at the new warerooms of HAINES BROS., No. 758 Broadway, just below Stewart's new store. These instruments embrace all the late improvements, overstrung bass, full iron frame, all made of the very best seasoned materials, and are now acknowledged to be equal to any made for depth and purity of tone, and are fully warranted for five years.

N. B.—First-class pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased within one year.
HAINES BROS., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

**MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS**—Recommended by Zundel, Morgan, Chas. Wels, Wollenhaupt, Wolfsohn, Mosenthal, Magrath, Flint, Theo. Hagen, Wm. Mason and others of the most distinguished organists, as "the best instruments of their class." Prices $50 to $400 each. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

**AS MUSICAL INSTRUCTRESS.**—A YOUNG lady, accustomed to teaching, and who has the privilege of first-class reference, desires to form an engagement for tuition in music, instrumental and vocal; the latter on Bassini's system; also, the English branches and Spanish; terms moderate. Address ESPERANZA, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

**A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE**—All modern improvements, 4 round corners, overstrung bass, full iron plate, French action and fully guaranteed; cost $750, for $325, including stool and cover. Inquire at No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

**A VERY FINE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND ROSEWOOD PIANOS** in good order, just received, will be sold or rented low. Best of new Pianos at great bargains. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

**GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.**—Manufactory and warerooms, No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

## SEWING MACHINES.

**SEWING MACHINES.**—ALL FIRST-CLASS Sewing Machines—Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., &c.—new, for sale, on monthly payments, and to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

**J. T. ELLIS, DEALER IN WHEELER & WILSON'S** Manufacturing Company's Sewing Machines. A complete assortment always on hand, at No. 185 6th-av., near 13th-st., New-York. Silk, thread, needles, &c., for sewing machines.

# IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

## Passage of the Ways and Means Bill in the Senate.

## Banks to be Taxed One per Cent. for Two Years, and Two per Cent. Thereafter.

## Good Understanding Between Secretary Seward and M. Mercier.

## CASSIUS M. CLAY GOING TO RUSSIA.

## A Convention of Democrats Elected to the Next Congress.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 13.

### THE WAYS AND MEANS BILL IN THE SENATE.

The triumph of the bank interest in the Senate to-day, in securing a reduction of the tax in Mr. SHERMAN's bill, is regarded as depriving the measure of much of its value. Its fate in the House cannot safely be predicated, as opposing influences are continually operating to change the views of members. At present the chances of the passage of the bill in an efficient shape would seem to be, at least, doubtful. The debate on the bill was animated, and at times able. Mr. FESSENDEN's retort upon Mr. POWELL was a model of polished sarcasm, and severely damaged the Kentuckian in his vulnerable point.

### COUNT MERCIER IN THE SENATE.

Count MERCIER was on the floor of the Senate to-day in cordial conversation with Mr. SUMNER and other leading Republicans.

### NO DISAGREEMENT WITH THE FRENCH MINISTER.

We repeat that the reports of any issue of veracity, or of any disagreement whatever, between Secretary SEWARD and M. MERCIER, are utterly without foundation. The fact that they dined together on Thursday, and held intercourse yesterday, both official and personal, of the most amicable character, ought to refute the stories of a suspension of diplomatic intercourse. The whole thing is a fabrication. Count MERCIER has never taken the slightest exception to any of Mr. SEWARD's statements.

### MR. SEWARD'S LETTER

Mr. SEWARD's letter to Mr. DAYTON is received with the most hearty commendation. It lays down a platform on which loyal men of all parties will rally.

### EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES BY THE FRENCH.

Resolutions adopted by the Senate on Thursday called on the President for information concerning the employment of negroes by the French Emperor in Mexico. No reply has yet been made. It is understood that NAPOLEON has sent a regiment of negroes, hired from the Pacha of Egypt, to Mexico.

### THE PENDING OPERATIONS.

The best feeling prevails in official circles concerning the pending operations on the Southern coast and the Mississippi. We have all the troops deemed necessary for success, and they are in the best condition.

### MOVEMENTS OF REBEL FORCES.

The rebel forces, we learn, which have lately been withdrawn from Fredericksburgh to Sexton's Junction, and held in readiness to move either on Richmond or the Rappahannock, are now being brought back to the latter line.

### REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF GEN. HOOKER.

There are some reasons for suspecting that Gen. HOOKER is either at Suffolk, Va., *or* that he is speedily going there; OR, that some very eminent members of the Government here believe one or the other to be true.

### GEN. BUTLER.

It now seems probable that Maj.-Gen. BUTLER will not return to New-Orleans, unless plans, now definitely formed, shall be changed. Gen. BUTLER himself has lately so stated. He is unwilling to undertake to do a certain work there, without the assurance that he shall have the troops necessary to do it. These the Administration does not feel prepared to give him—hence the hitch.

It is not impossible, however, that the Government may yet seek to meet Gen. BUTLER's views. There is no doubt of the desire of the Administration that he shall return to New-Orleans, and that at the earliest possible period.

### THE DEMOCRATS OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.

A call will be issued in a few days for a Convention, in New-York, on the 8th of March next, of all the Democrats elected to the next Congress, for the purpose of determining the policy to be pursued by their party in reference to the war. The enterprise is understood to be approved by the Democrats in the present Congress.

### THE PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

The Committee of paper manufacturers to-day presented to the Committee of Ways and Means the arguments against the repeal or reduction of the tax on paper. They allege, among other things, that this branch of industry employs a capital of $20,000,000. The Committee reserved its decision till next week.

### THE NEGRO SOLDIER BILL REJECTED.

The House bill providing for one hundred and fifty thousand volunteer negro soldiers was to-day considered in the Senate Military Committee, and rejected, on the ground that the President already possesses sufficient authority to enlist colored troops under the existing laws, and that the proposed measure will tend to embarrass rather than aid him. It is understood that Mr. SUMNER will press his amendment, which we have already noticed.

### NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day nominated Brig.-Gens. STONEMAN and BURNS to be Major-Generals. He has also sent in a list of about one hundred and fifty Hospital Chaplains, most of whom have already been drawing pay for several months. The Military Committee will probably report against them.

### CASSIUS M. CLAY GOING TO RUSSIA.

CASSIUS M. CLAY has finally determined to abandon his Major-General's commission and return to Russia. He will probably start in a short time, and will at once relieve BAYARD TAYLOR, who has been Acting Minister since Mr. CAMERON's departure. Mr. TAYLOR will not remain as Secretary of Legation after Mr. CLAY's arrival. Mr. CLAY [illegible] to-day that Mr. TAYlor might be expected home in about a couple of months.

### GOV. CURTIN'S MESSAGE.

Gov. CURTIN's late message gives offence to some of his Republican friends here.

### SENSATION IN THE HOUSE.

In the course of the House debate on the Fortification bill last evening, THAD. STEVENS referred to war with Great Britain as not impossible, and made one or two sharp remarks about the Secretary of State. In the same debate Mr. COX told the New-England members that there was now less danger of their being left out of the Union, as there was a great shaking among the dry bones there, and that MCCLELLAN was bringing out the conservative element that rallied at the magic of his name.

### THE MISSOURI EMANCIPATION BILL.

The friends of emancipation in Missouri regret the adoption of Mr. SUMNER's amendment to Mr. HENDERSON's bill, reducing the price to be paid for the slaves to two hundred dollars a head. They regard it as a stinted course to those who are already making heavy personal sacrifices to rid their State of Slavery, but say that, while it will weaken, it cannot vitally effect the cause.

As passed, Senator HENDERSON's bill provides for the appropriation of twenty millions for immediate emancipation, or half that sum for emancipation by '67, the Legislature to decide within a year which offer to accept. A few Republican Senators voted against it, on the ground that it permitted gradual emancipation, when they thought it should have been required to be immediate. Others also objected to the amount of the appropriation.

### A REVEREND REBEL SPY.

Parson WILMER, formerly of Philadelphia, whose arrest, a year ago, at Fortress Monroe, with an immense amount of baggage, created some talk at the time, but who was finally released and allowed to proceed to Richmond, was recaptured a few days since while crossing our lines on his way North. The reverend gentleman, when arrested, became very meek in his manner, and attempted to justify his conduct by urging that he came Northward to procure religious books, the stock of which, in Dixie, had become nearly exhausted. For a few days he was released on parole, and the other evening visited Secretary STANTON, who is an old schoolmate, for the purpose of inducing him, if possible, to order his release, pleading in extenuation, that he had never, while in the South, taken part in the rebellion, or even prayed for JEFF. DAVIS. The next day he appeared at the War Office to renew his petition, and again reasserted that he had never given aid or comfort to the rebellion, nor offered up prayers for its success or the welfare of its chief engineer, DAVIS. Capt. TODD, who some time since had the misfortune to fall into rebel hands, and had served out a term in one of the Richmond prisons, happening to come into the Secretary's office, identified the irreverent knave as one of the most bitter rebels whom he met during his sojourn in Richmond, and when he heard him say that he had never prayed for JEFF. DAVIS, he gave him the lie direct. Upon searching the rebel D. D., a number of letters, directed to SLIDELL in France, and to other parties in Europe, were found upon his person. Upon these facts coming to light the parson was arrested and committed to the Old Capitol to await—not his execution—but an exchange.

## TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 13.

### THE TENOR OF THE FOREIGN ADVICES.

From the tenor of dispatches by the last foreign steamer, it is thought the feeling in regard to the American question is slightly improving, not merely in Great Britain but on the Continent. There has been a ministerial crisis in Turkey, in consequence of the irascible and ungovernable temper of the Sultan. This, it is said, is causing much concern, and apprehension of grave political dangers in the East.

### THE BANKING BILL.

The House has done nothing more, as yet, with the Senate National Banking bill than order it to be printed.

### RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

Lord HARTINGTON and Col. LESLIE, who recently run the blockade from Virginia into Lower Maryland, came near being captured by the Potomac flotilla. The third one of the party, however—Rev. D. R. WILMER—who was crossing the river in another boat, was arrested and brought to Washington. On his person was found a pass from Gen. WINDER for all three of them. Lord HARTINGTON, it is understood, could have immediately crossed the lines under a flag of truce, but the extension of a similar privilege to Col. LESLIE, he being a British officer, was necessarily denied.

### RECENT CAPTURES.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture by the United States schooner *Hope*, of the schooner *Emma Tuttle*, flying the English flag, on the 27th of January, off Charleston. She purported to be from Nassau and bound for Baltimore, though at the time of her capture she was steering southeast. The vessel had been pronounced unseaworthy, but her cargo, most of which was contraband, consisting of a number of bags of saltpetre, &c., with the greater portion of her crew, has been sent to Philadelphia. This schooner was taken once before, but her crew succeeded in recapturing her.

The Department has also received news of the capture of the English bark *Springbok*, while cruising the sea in latitude 35°, 35' North, longitude 73°, 43' West. She is one of the vessels designated by Rear-Admiral WILKES as contraband carriers. She carried no manifest showing the character of the cargo. She has been sent to New-York.

### NO DISAFFECTION IN GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

So far from there being any disaffection in the command of Gen. BANKS, as reported by the rebels, authentic information received here shows a directly contrary state of affairs.

### AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The report of the Committee on Territories made by Senator WADE to-day in answer to a resolution, shows that the Utah Legislature suppressed the Message of the Governor of that Territory; that no freedom of suffrage is allowed or opposition tolerated in opposition to the Church dignitaries; that polygamy is practiced to the extent of incest; that there is no law giving redress to the abuses of the marriage relation; and the Mormons are openly inimical to the Government of the United States, though in popular phrase, steadfast adherents to the Constitution.

### COL. HAMILTON, OF TEXAS.

Col. A. J. HAMILTON, of Texas, will attend the Union Convention to be held at Manchester, N. H., on the 17th inst.

### GEN. FREMONT.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT has made application for active service.

### THE NEW GENERALS.

The Senate, in Executive session last night, declined to act upon the names of the 48 Major-Generals and 154 Brigadier-Generals nominated to that body. The list was returned to the President for revision. The disposition is that such officers shall be judiciously selected from those now in the field, to the number of twenty Major-Generals and fifty Brigadier-Generals, as additionally provided by the Senate bill which was passed yesterday.

*For Congressional Proceedings, see Second Page.*

## Order from the War Department Convening a Court of Inquiry.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Friday, Feb. 13, 1863.

Ordered that a Court of Inquiry, consisting of three competent officers, and a Recorder, be organized, to inquire and report

*First.*—Whether any and what officers in service have been engaged, or directly or indirectly participated in traffic in cotton or other produce on the Mississippi River, or its tributaries, to what extent, under what circumstances, and with all the particulars of the transaction.

*Second*—Whether any and what military officers have been granted licences or permits for trade, to whom, at what time, with all the particulars thereof.

*Third*—Whether any and what military officers have used, or permitted the use, of Government transportation or other public property for private purposes.

*Fourth*—And also, to inquire and report upon such other matters as may be directed.

The Court will meet and organize, with all convenient dispatch, at Cairo, and hold their sessions at such places as may be most convenient for the investigation. They will prosecute with diligence the inquiry, and make speedy report.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

## ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

### New Regulations for the Health and Comfort of the Troops.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC,
Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1863.

Yesterday I forwarded you an order in relation to supplying the troops with fresh bread, potatoes, &c., &c. Dr. LETTERMAN, Medical Director of the Army, has issued a written circular to the various surgeons, enjoining upon them the necessity of enforcing the above order. We give some extracts:

The issue of fresh vegetables and occasional change of diet are indispensable to the health and consequent efficiency of the troops. The authority of medical officers in securing such issues is entirely advisory; but it is the imperative duty of all medical officers, and especially of Medical Directors, to express to their Military Commanders the absolute necessity of having them made with regularity. Fresh potatoes should be issued three times, and tea and onions twice per week, and fresh bread at all times, when possible. When onions are not to be procured, a double allowance of potatoes should be issued. You will at once request the Commissariat of your corps to direct the Commissaries in his command to make the issue above-mentioned, and it is enjoined upon you not to relax your efforts in this matter, so vitally important to the health of the troops and interest of the service. These regulations carried out will greatly improve the health, spirits, and general *morale* of the men.

The new order relative to furloughs and leaves of absence is having a very wholesome effect on both officers and men. One field and two line officers are allowed to be absent from a regiment at one time. Furloughs to enlisted men are also to be granted hereafter at the rate of two to every hundred. This will eventually bring round every man's turn, affording them something to anticipate and causing them to be more cheerful.

Yesterday was a mild, beautiful day, but the mud continues to be fearful. J.

## ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

### The Message of Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS,
HARRISBURGH, Feb. 12, 1863.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:*

GENTLEMEN: I desire to call your attention to a subject of moment.

When the present infamous and God-condemned rebellion broke out, Congress was not in session, and the occurrence of such a state of things not having been seen in former times, no adequate legislation had been had to meet it. At the same time—the life of the country being at stake—it appeared necessary that some means should be taken to control the small band of traitors in the loyal States, so as to prevent them from machinations which might be injurious, if not fatal, to the national cause. Under those circumstances the General Government resorted to the system of military arrests of dangerous persons, and having thus commenced acting under it, have continued (at long intervals in this State) to pursue it. The Government of the United States acts directly on individuals, and the State Executive has no authority or means to interfere with arrests of citizens of the United States made under the authority of that Government. Every citizen of Pennsylvania is also a citizen of the United States, and owes allegiance to them as well as (subject to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States) he owes it to Pennsylvania. If he be unlawfully deprived of his liberty, his only redress is to be had at the hands of the judiciary. In such times as the present it is more than ever necessary to preserve regularity in official action. Great efforts have been and are, perhaps, still being made, by persons blinded or ill disposed, to throw us into a state of revolution—that is to say, to create anarchy and confusion, and ultimately to bring about the destruction of life and property among us. Any irregular, much more illegal interference by your Executive with matters which by the Constitution are not intrusted to his cognizance—and especially any such interference with the action of the Executive of the United States, or with the functions of the Judiciary, would be in the existing crisis emphatically dangerous—it would have a direct revolutionary tendency—in fact, it would be to commence a revolution.

The Courts of Justice are open and, no doubt, all personal wrongs can be properly redressed in due course of law.

I do not know how many arrests of the kind hereinbefore referred to have been made in Pennsylvania, as I have at no time been privy to the making of them, but I believe they have been few. I was under the impression that there would be no necessity for more of them, otherwise I might have referred to them in my annual message; but recent events having shown that this impression was erroneous, I deem it my duty now to invite your attention to the subject.

The contest in which we are engaged is one for the preservation of our own liberty and welfare. The traitors at the South hate the great body of our people who are loyal, and hate and bitterly despise the few who are ready for submission. Unless the rebellion be effectually suppressed, we must lose our pride of country, the larger portion of our territory, and the elements not only of greatness, but of prosperity, and even of security to life, liberty, and property. Notwithstanding all this, it is, I fear, an undoubted truth that a few wretches among us, false to all our free and loyal traditions—false to the memory of their fathers, and to the rights of their children—false to the country which has given them birth and protected them—only stopping short of the technical offence of treason—in the very madness of mischief, are actively plotting to betray us—to poison and mislead the minds of our people by treacherous misrepresentations, and to so aid and comfort the rebels, that our fate may be either to abandon the free North, and become hangers-on of a Government founded in treachery, fraud and insane ambition; or, at best, to dissolve the Union, under which we have prospered, and to break this fair and glorious country into fragments, which will be cursed by perpetual discords at home, and by the contempt and ill-usage of foreign nations, from which we shall then be too weak to vindicate ourselves.

That such offences should be duly punished, no good citizen can doubt, and that proper legislation by Congress is required for that purpose can be as little doubted. Whether such legislation should include a suspension of the *habeas corpus* in any and what parts of the country is a question which belongs exclusively to the legislative authorities of the United States, who, under the Constitution, have the right to determine it. That great writ ought not to be suspended unless, to the wisdom of Congress, the present necessity shall appear to be urgent.

Therefore, I recommend the passage of a joint resolution, earnestly requesting that Congress shall forthwith pass laws defining and punishing offences of the class above referred to, and providing for the fair and speedy trial, by an impartial jury, of persons charged with such offences in the loyal and undisturbed States, so that the guilty may justly suffer and the innocent be relieved.

A. G. CURTIN.

## Naval Affairs.

### COURT-MARTIAL OF THE MONTGOMERY'S CAPTAIN.

Capt. HUNTER, of the U. S. steamer *Montgomery*, who was called home in obedience to a request from the Government of Spain, is now on his trial before a Naval General Court-martial at the Boston Navy-yard, charged with being accessory to the burning of the steamer *Blanche* in Spanish waters. The business of the Court is carried on with closed doors, nothing being permitted to be published until the report of the prosecution is sent to the Navy Department. It is asserted, however, that Capt. HUNTER will be able to prove that the statement of his assaulting or insulting officers in the service of Her Catholic Majesty are utterly without foundation. The *Montgomery* is now lying off Charlestown Navy-yard, waiting orders from Secretary WELLES.

The great screw frigate *Colorado* has been ordered to sea. She leaves to-day, after taking in some powder off the Battery. The *Colorado* is one of our great screw frigates of 1855. She came here a few weeks since to repair, was docked, and is now ready for active service. She has been only a short time in commission.

The following is a correct statement of the present condition of the 1855 screw fleet:

| Name. | Tonnage. | Where. |
|---|---|---|
| Colorado | 3,400 | Outward bound. |
| Roanoke | 3,400 | Being iron-clad. |
| Merrimac | 3,200 | Rebel iron clad. |
| Minnesota | 3,200 | Blockading. |
| Wabash | 3,200 | Farragut's flagship. |
| Niagara | 5,000 | Being razeed. |

The officers of the *Colorado* are the same as published on her arrival here.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. BUTLER.—The following story is told of Gen. BUTLER: "I will not go back to New-Orleans," says the General, "unless I can have more troops. Why can't you give me more?" "We haven't them to give," replied Mr. LINCOLN. "Then why don't you raise more—put the draft upon New-York!—raise that forty thousand who should have been raised in that State last Fall?" "Mr. SEYMOUR says it will not do to draft in New-York," answers Mr. LINCOLN. "*Then I would draft Seymour!*" asserts BUTLER.

## FROM TRENTON, N. J.

### Democratic Caucus—Concessions to the Peace Party—Some Revelations Promised—Where the Shoe Pinches—The Contest for United States Senator—Joint Meeting—Commodore Stockton Won't Run—A Brigadier Falling Back.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

TRENTON, Friday, Feb. 13, 1863.

The telegraph has informed you of the result of the Democratic caucus, in adopting, after a bitter fight, the resolutions of Senator RANDOLPH, of Hudson, in preference to those of Senator HOLSMAN, of Bergen. Some modifications were, however, made for the purpose of taking the edge off the anger of the "radicals," and inducing them to accept the more moderate resolutions of Mr. RANDOLPH. This *douceur* was in the form of an additional resolution requesting the President to appoint Commissioners to visit Richmond, &c., &c. It remains to be seen whether this concession will have the desired effect. HOLSMAN, ENGLISH, *et hoc genus omne*, make no secret of their determination to oppose them to the end. They promise to expose the double dealing of their thinner-skinned associates, whom they declare have, in confidential conversation with them, assured them that they think just as they (HOLSMAN & Co.) do. If they have the pluck to carry out their intention, there will be a rich scene when the resolutions are discussed. Meanwhile, all good people are thinking of the old proverb: "When rouges fall out," &c.

The thing that *hurts* most in the defeat of the Brooks-Holsman resolutions, is, that it premonishes the discomfiture of Mr. WALL in his aspirations for the Senatorship, for the long term. It was understood that the vote for these resolutions would test WALL's strength, *hinc illæ lachrymæ*. The contest for Senator is now narrowed down to WILLIAM WRIGHT, and BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON, both of whom are on the ground, and we do neither injustice when we say it's a strife between bullion and brains. In positive patriotism there is not supposed to be much choice. Commodore STOCKTON publishes a card, refusing the use of his name as a candidate.

The caucus fixed upon the 25th inst. as the day for holding joint meeting.

The "Smith Resolutions," introduced on Wednesday, and by far the most abject and infamous of all that have been yet brought forward, are generally reported to have been written by Brig.-Gen. THEODORE RUNYON, whose patriotism, since he led a brigade of Jersey troops through the three months' campaign, seems to have oozed completely out. It is comforting to know that these Smith propositions have been received, from one end of the State to the other, with a hoot of ridicule and contempt. It has been suggested that the Commissioners to be sent shall be "copper bottomed," before they start, to be kicking proof. Others offer to vote for sending the Commissioners, provided a stipulation be added that that be strictly forbidden to ever come back. Upon the whole, this resolution business has reached a pitch of absurdity which makes a Jerseyman blush for his State. The Republicans in the Legislature look calmly on, ready when the time comes to place both themselves and their opponents squarely upon the record.

## Mr. Weed's Reply to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

*To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser:*

The *Tribune* of this morning copies an article from the *Independent*, in which that journal discovers "a striking likeness" to myself. The gist, or argument, of the article is embraced in the following extract:

> "We are sorry to say that New-York and Pennsylvania have bred for the last fifty years a generation of most astute politicians of the most unscrupulous and dangerous kind. They have been men without moral convictions. They have lost faith in human integrity. They believe that every man has his price. Such men must at length cease to reckon upon moral convictions as of validity or practical force in the conduct of State and national politics. There can be neither moral principle nor even patriotism in men who have learned to put party above country, and to serve the party, even by employing the worst motives for the accomplishment of the most selfish ends."

Some three or four years ago I found myself seated in a Hudson River railroad car by the side of an intelligent stranger, with whom an agreeable conversation ensued. At Poughkeepsie I learned that the gentlemen was Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. The conversation, when resumed, related to the "Maine law," then pending in our Legislature, Mr. BEECHER advocating and I opposing it. He urged it with zeal and fervor, as a question of right and duty. I opposed it as inexpedient. He insisted that expediency had nothing to do with questions of conscience. His stand-point was "moral conviction"—mine common sense. He demanded "total prohibition." I denied the possibility of so restraining a human appetite, and appealed to his common sense in favor of regulating and reforming an inevitable evil. He replied eloquently with arguments which I need not repeat.

I rejoined, insisting that the *ultra* temperance views of Messrs. GREELEY, DELAVAN, GERRIT SMITH, &c., had already greatly damaged the beneficent temperance reformation inaugurated some years previously, by wiser, if not better philanthropists. He answered, that the difference between us was, in effect, that, as a Christian, it was his duty to exterminate an evil which I, as a politician, hoped to modify by temporizing; that pitch, if touched, defiled; and that halfway remedies were worse than the disease. I closed the controversy by remarking that results would test the soundness or fallacy of our respective views, asking him to remember that, in my opinion, the passage of the "Maine law" would place a dead statute in our archives, and that intemperance, overriding it, would run riot through the State.

The "Maine Law" passed, and may be found in our statute books. Rev. Dr. BEECHER, will, perhaps, when his leisure serves, inform either his congregation, or the readers of the *Independent*, whether his "moral convictions" demonstrate the superiority upon a Legislative question, of the Divine over the Politician?

The existing rebellion places Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and myself in the same position of antagonism. We differ about the mode of prosecuting the war as radically as we differed about temperance. I have stated, in a series of articles commencing in December, 1860, my detestation of Slavery, as the cause of a "monstrous and unnatural" rebellion. No man's zeal, in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, exceeds my own; nor has solicitude for the welfare of my country occasioned in others more anxious days or more sleepless nights; nor, under mental pressure, has more hairs turned gray upon any other man's head.

This solicitude is now intensified by the attitude, arrogance and insolence of Abolition journals, representatives and lecturers. In assuming to discover, in the President's Proclamation, a "new policy," and one which converts and perverts the war waged in defence of the Government and Union, into a crusade against Slavery, I see sure and swift destruction. In WENDELL PHILLIPS' avowal that the Abolition motto is "Death to Slavery or the Union," indorsed by the *Tribune* and *Independent*, I see, unless the treasonable sentiment be rebuked, a divided North, with two-thirds of our people against this fanaticism.

While there is much inviting reply in the Rev. Mr. BEECHER's article, I will not waste time or paper in noticing what is merely personal. But I desire to make this record: *If it comes to be understood that the views and policy of Messrs.* SUMNER, GREELEY, WENDELL PHILLIPS, WARD BEECHER, *&c., &c., obtain, in the conduct of the war, it will result in the destruction of our Government and Union, and a triumph of Rebellion and Slavery.*

THURLOW WEED.

## Stirring Letter from Gen. Rosecrans.

### HIS VIEWS OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

The following letter from Gen. ROSECRANS was laid before the Ohio Legislature on Feb. 10:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Feb. 3, 1863.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:*

The resolution of thanks passed by your honorable body to the Army of the Cumberland, its Commanding General and his Staff, has been duly received and published to the troops of this command. On behalf of all, I return you heartfelt thanks.

This is indeed a war for the Constitution and the laws—nay, for National existence—against those who have despised our honest friendship, deceived our just hopes, and driven us to defend our country and our homes. By foul and willful slanders on our motives and intentions, persistently repeated, they have arrayed against us our own fellow-citizens, bound to us by the triple ties of consanguinity, geographical position, and commercial interests.

Let no man amongst us be base enough to forget this, or fool enough to trust an oligarchy of traitors to their friends, to civil liberty and human freedom. Voluntary exiles from home and friends, for the defence and safety of all, we long for the time when gentle peace shall again spread her wings over our land; but we know no such blessing is possible while the unjust and arbitrary power of the rebel leaders confronts and threatens us.

Crafty as the fox, cruel as the tiger, they cried, "No coercion," while preparing to strike us. Bully-like, they proposed to fight us because they said they could whip five to one; and now, when driven back they whine out, "No invasion;" and promise us of the West permission to navigate the Mississippi, if we will be "good boys," and do as they bid us.

Wherever they have the power, they drive before them into their ranks the Southern people, and they would also drive us. Trust them not; were they able, they would invade and destroy us without mercy. Absolutely assured of these things, I am amazed that any one could think of "peace on any terms."

He who entertains the sentiment is fit only to be a slave; he who utters it at this time is, moreover, a traitor to his country, who deserves the scorn and contempt of all honorable men. When the power of the unscrupulous rebel leaders is removed, and the people are free to consider and act for their own interests, which are common with ours under this Government, there will be no great difficulty in fraternization. Between our tastes and social life there are fewer differences than between those of the people of the Northern and Southern provinces of England or Ireland.

Hoping the time may speedily come when the power of the perfidious and cruel tyrant of this rebellion having been overthrown, a peace may be laid on the broad foundations of National Unity and Equal Justice to all, under the Constitution and the Laws,

I remain your fellow-citizen,
W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

MISSING.—A little boy, 10 years of age, named WILLIE FLANIGAN, is lost. He is an orphan, lame, hump-backed and poorly dressed. His face, as that of a beggar, has rarely been missed from Fulton-street in Brooklyn, until the first of this month, since which time his friends—or rather his grandmother, who lives at No. 56 Prospect-street—has heard nothing from him. If, by chance or otherwise, any person, official or private, knows of his whereabouts, he will relieve a distressed widow's heart by directing the orphan to his humble home. If there is any reason why the information is withheld from her, let it be sent to the editor of the TIMES, and it shall be used discreetly.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT FAMILY JUBILEE to-day at Barnum's Museum. Splendid dramatic performances this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and this evening at 7½. BOURCICAULT's great drama "Phantom," and the laughable comedietta "The Day After the Wedding," at each. That large animal, the hippopotamus—the greatest curiosity of the animal kingdom—the sea-lion, What Is It, Albinos, &c., &c., at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY IN BROOKLYN.—FOWLER & WELLS will continue their lectures on Phrenology and Physiology at the new Temperance Hall, corner Fulton and Pineapple streets every evening during the week. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25c., or six tickets for $1. Phrenological examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

## MARRIED.

MERCHANT—WATTS.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, by Rev. E. A. Washburne, CLARKE MERCHANT, U. S. Navy, and SALLIE S., eldest daughter of Henry M. Watts, Esq., of that City.

DECKER—WRIGHT.—On Thursday, Feb. 12, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, at the residence of the bride's father, A. JUDSON DECKER and MARY E., eldest daughter of John T. Wright, Esq.

STERLING—SIMONSON.—In Clifton, S. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at St. John's Church, by Rev. John C. Eccleston, JOHN E. STERLING, of New-York, and CLARISSA, daughter of the late Daniel Simonson. No cards.

VALENTINE—MORGAN.—In New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, M. B. VALENTINE, of New-York, and EUGENIA, only daughter of James Morgan, Esq. No cards.

## DIED.

ANNIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 12, after a long illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, MARGARET JANE, eldest daughter of John and Mary Annin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 49 West 47th-st., without further invitation.

BAILEY.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 10, FANNIE, daughter of E. W. Bailey, formerly of this City.

DAYTON.—In this City, on Wednesday night, Feb. 11, after a long and painful illness, PHEBE H., wife of Edward L. Dayton, and daughter of the late Judge Conger, of New-Jersey, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 131 West 25th-st., on Saturday, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock M.

DOTY.—In Stonington Borough, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 5, HANNAH wife of Orrin Doty, aged 55 years.

EMBURY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 10, after an illness of several years, EMMA C., wife of Daniel Embury, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Saturday, Feb. 14, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

FARWELL.—In Boston, on Friday, Feb. 13, of typhoid fever, F. F. FARWELL, formerly of this City.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 3 Winter-place, Boston, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Norwalk (Conn.) Gazette please copy.

FOX.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 12, MARY, relict of the late David Fox, of Belleville, N. J., in the 95th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will appear in the evening papers.

FARMER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 12, HARRIET DE LA, wife of Robert G. Farmer, aged 33 years, 10 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 711 8th-av., on Saturday, Feb. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

GLOVER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 12, SAMUEL GLOVER, in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral will take place at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., on Saturday morning, Feb. 14, at 10½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

GUNSAUL.—In Buttermilk Falls, in the devout profession of the Christian faith, at the house of Mr. Thomas Webb, THOMAS GUNSAUL, of West Point, aged 27 years.

HUDSON.—In Yonkers, on Thursday, Feb. 12, at the residence of her son-in-law, A. R. Booth, Esq., Mrs. HETTY SCHUYLER, widow of the late David Hudson, of Geneva, N. Y., aged 70 years.

The remains will be taken to Geneva for interment.

HOPKINS.—In this City, on sixth day, 13th inst., J. CHANDLEY HOPKINS, son of Gerard Hopkins, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 109 2d-av., on first day, 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

KELSEY.—In Gravesend, L. I., on Friday, Feb. 13, WALTER KELSEY, aged 43 years and 1 month.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, on the Coney Island Road, on Sunday, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Coney Island cars pass the door, and will run to accommodate those who wish to attend. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

KING.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 13, ANGELINE R., wife of John H. King, and daughter of John Hawley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 73 Eldridge-st., on Sunday, Feb. 15, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., and Chicago, Ill., papers please copy.

MEAD.—In Bronxville, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, of fever contracted at camp, Lieut. JOSEPH N. MEAD, son of Gideon Mead of this City, Co. K, 119th Regiment New-York State Volunteers, in the 25th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, John M. Masterton, on Saturday, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock M. Cars will leave Harlem Depot, (26th-st. and 4th-av.,) at 10½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot at Bronxville.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 12, SIDNEY, daughter of the late Matthew Morgan, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, on Sunday next, at 1 o'clock.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 13, SAMUEL MARTIN, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 52 King-st., without further invitation.

REED.—In Houseville, Lewis County, of consumption, on Friday, Feb. 6, WILLIAM L. REED, recently of New-York City.

RUSS.—The obsequies of HORACE P. RUSS will take place at 12 o'clock M., this day, at Trinity Church. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

WALDIE.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 12, JOSIAH WALDIE, born in Dunse, Scotland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of James Nicholson, No. 242 West 15th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 15, at 2 o'clock.

WATERBURY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 12, of diphtheria, CORNELIUS WENDELL, son of Charles H. and Catalina Waterbury, aged 22 months.

Funeral on Saturday, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock, from No. 254 Hicks st.

## Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 13.—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool.*—Mr. F. W. Walsh, George Armstrong, A. Petit, J. A. Borland, J. Coste, George Gwentol, E. Saunders and lady, C. French, Charles Ellis, Mrs. Culverwell and child, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Clara Lacina and child, Rev. A. Phelan, Dr. L. N. Dickey, A. Pilgrum, George Riggs, Egbert B. Lansing, John Secard, with 161 steerage passengers and the U. S. mails.

*In steamship Champion, from Aspinwall.*—B. C. Allen and family, Silas Hicks, Jacob Cohen, Leopold King, Ulrich Simon, family and servant, Patrick Kirby, Samuel Navara, Isaac Cohen, Mrs. Sarah Baton, Joseph Isaacs, Wm. A. Handy, August Buttman, Abraham Rosenthall, S. S. Ackerman and family, Hermann Seiring and family, Alexander Henry, Warren J. Miller, Oliver B. Bagley, Chauncey B. Culow, W. H. Dusen and family, Mrs. Daniel Hamilton, W. W. Brownell, Eugene R. Soggs, Dr. A. G. Henry, Wm. Stuart and wife, Mrs. C. J. Wales, T. W. Mulford, Samuel Williams and family, John M. Haskill and wife, Augustus R. Elwood, James Scott and wife, Leveritt J. Flint, Mrs. Mary R. Eastwood, Marcus Rinaldo, Justus H. Edwards, H. Kraft, J. F. Bateman, Mr. Odleman, Mrs. Critchman, Mrs. Logen, and full complement in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 55 | Sun sets.... 5 31 | Moon rises.... 3 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 35 | Gov. Island.. 5 24 | Hell Gate.. 6 46

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 13.

### Arrived.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Jan. 28, and Queenstown 29th, at 10½ P. M., with mdse. and 161 passengers to J. G. Dale. Passed the steamship Asia off Holly Head, hence for Liverpool; 29th, off Tuska, passed steamship City of Washington, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall Feb. 4, with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen. Came under convoy of U. S. steamer Connecticut. Feb. 10, off "Old Matacumbie," Florida, spoke U. S. gunboat Saginaw.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Ospray, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark Norden, (Swed.,) Haggdahl, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had heavy weather in the Gulf.

Brig Ida Abbott, (Br., of Tortula,) Gove, Gambia, Jan. 4, with hides and ground nuts to Wetmore & Co. Feb. 2, lat 26 12, lon 68 16, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Iroquois, from Jamaica, in seach of the Confederate steamers Alabama and Florida.

Brig Jane, (Br., of Londonderry,) McClellan, Jacmel Jan. 21, with logwood to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Richmond, (of Bangor,) Sprague, New-Orleans 19 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig L. C. Watts, Drinkwater, Portland 11 ds., with heading to master.

Brig Stromness, (Br., of Parrsborro,) Morwick, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Monterey, Craig, Wilmington, Del., 2 ds., with flour to S. C. Payson, Sons & Co.

Schr. Fulton, Briggs, Baltimore 8 ds., corn to master.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., fresh.

### Foreign Ports.

[PER ETNA.]

*Arrived from New-York*—Marcia C. Day, at Belfast; Beaux Edwards, at Bordeaux; Alexander, at Flushing; Young Nova Scotian, at Waterford; Rosina, at Greenock; Princess Royal, at Liverpool.

*Arrived from Boston*—Adelaide, at Liverpool.

*Arrived from Philadelphia*—Venice at Deal.

*Arrived from Callao*—Young Mechanic, at Flushing.

MEM.—The steamers Khersonese, from Liverpool for New-York, and Georgiana, from Liverpool for Nassau, have put back to Holyhead.

[PER CHAMPION.]

At Aspinwall, Feb. 1, brig Webster, Kelley, New-York, J. Hogan. Cld. Jan. 27, Am. bark Scotland, for Cuba, J. W. Friend; 28th, brig Nameaug, for do., J. B. Davis; Feb. 1, brig Caroline, for New-York, B. F. Harford.

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AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quietly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

*To Restore Grey Hair*

TO

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It is not a Dye,

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For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

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In order to effect a great saving in your
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BUY YOUR TEAS
At 60 cents, 75 cents, and $1 a pound.
Sugars, 10½ cents, and upward.
Flour, $6 50, $7, $7 50, $8 and $8 50 per barrel.
Raisins, ½-box, $1.
Coffee, 18 to 40 cents per pound.
Currants, 12½c. per pound.
Best Hams, 10 cents per pound.
Molasses, 40 cents per gallon.
Best New-Orleans Molasses, 50 cents per gallon.
Syrups, 50 to 75 cents per gallon.
Mackerel, Codfish, &c., &c.
Finest Imported WINES and BRANDIES for family use.

Soap, Starch, Oat Meal, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Farina, Assorted Crackers; Java, Mocha, Rio, Maracaibo and St. Domingo Coffees, from 18 cents upward, fresh ground daily; and everything else used in every family.

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DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.—Class No. 12. Jan. 7, 1863.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3, 4, 10 | Drew | $30,000 |
| 17, 56, 66 | Drew | 10,000 |
| 36, 40, 78 | Drew | 7,000 |
| 19, 28, 41 | Drew | 5,167 |

In addition to the above, there were distributed 33 prizes of $1,000; 35 prizes of $500; 20 prizes of $500, and 32,302 prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of $475,225. For information or circulars, address

J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.